



special comment. His concluding paragraph frankly confesses that it was not the President's purpose to enter into details with respect to legislation at the present session of Congress. The President merely reaffirms his unalterable faith in the principles of real democratic government, which he construes to mean just government as it may affect individuals and nations, and then emphasizes the urgent need of immediate and effective attention to tax readjustment and the necessity of strict economy in public expenditures to be regulated in a budgetary way. Perhaps the message is more noticeable for its omission to say anything about the Peace Treaty. This may signify the intention of the President to leave this problem to the incoming administration to be dealt with in conformity with the recent political verdict of the people, according to the Republican interpretation of that verdict."

David L. Walsh (D.), of Massachusetts: "I am very glad to see that the President is for the independence of the Philippines. I was impressed, after my visit there a few years ago, that they were ready for it."

William Calder (R.), of New York: "I fully sympathize with the Armenians in their troubles, but in the present condition of the nation's finances, I do not believe a loan will be made."

Frank B. Kellogg (R.), of Minnesota: "What the President says about the need for economy is, to say the least, inconsistent with the appalling estimates which have been submitted to Congress by his Cabinet heads, estimates calling for all sorts of huge expenditures and increases in salary. The loan to Armenia will not be made."

### Text of Message

President Wilson Outlines Proposed Congressional Action

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson's annual message to Congress follows:

When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the President by the Constitution, to present to you an annual report on the state of the Union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's, "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it"—a sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power.

With that faith and the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful man when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world. By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetrate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the faith which won the war. Certainly this the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and out upon the seas to make sure of victory.

### Democracy's Ideals

This is the mission upon which democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of any combination of individuals to make laws which will overburden him or which will destroy his equality among his fellows in the matter of right or privilege, and I think we all realize that the day has come when democracy is being put upon its final test. The old world is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name but without the authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this object: First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their demonstration—laws which secure its full right to labor and yet at the same time safeguard the integrity of property, and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world. Second, by standing for right and justice as toward individual nations. The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nations, the nation which is struggling toward its right and toward its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations. The United States cannot refuse this role of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence and established it in the face of almost universal opposition and intrigue, even in the face of wanton force as for example, against the Orders in Council of Great Britain and the arbitrary Napoleonic decrees which involved us in what we know as the war of 1812. I urge you to

consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of the Congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in our own national life will afford the most effectual offset to the forces of chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world. The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world, and the triumph of democracy depends upon its success.

### War's Effect Still Felt

Recovery from the disturbing and sometimes disastrous effects of the late war has been exceedingly slow on the other side of the water and has given promise. I venture to say, of early completion only in our own fortunate country; but even with us the recovery halts and is impeded at times and there are immediately serviceable acts of legislation which it seems to me we ought to attempt, to assist that recovery and prove the indestructible recuperative force of a great government of the people. One of these is to prove that a great democracy can keep house as successfully and in as businesslike a fashion as any other government.

It seems to me that the first step toward providing this is to supply ourselves with a systematic method of handling our estimates and expenditures and bringing them to the point where they will not be an unnecessary strain upon our income or necessitate unreasonable taxation, in other words, a workable budget system, and I respectfully suggest that two elements are essential to such a system: namely, not only that the proposal of appropriations should be in the hands of a single body, such as a single appropriations committee in each house of the Congress, but also that this body should be brought into such cooperation with the departments of the government and with the Treasury of the United States as would enable it to act upon a complete conspectus of the needs of the government and the resources from which it must draw its income.

I reluctantly vetoed the Budget Bill passed by the last session of the Congress because of a constitutional objection. The House of Representatives subsequently modified the bill in order to meet this objection. In the revised form I believe that the bill, coupled with action already taken by the Congress to revise its rules and procedure, furnishes the foundations for an effective national budget system. I earnestly hope, therefore, that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the Congress will be to pass the Budget Bill.

### Government Finances

The nation's finances have shown marked improvement during the past year. The total ordinary receipts of \$6,694,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920 exceeded those for 1919 by \$1,542,000,000, while the total net ordinary expenditures decreased from \$18,514,000,000 to \$16,403,000,000. The gross public debt, which reached its highest point on August 31, 1919, when it was \$26,596,000,000, had dropped on November 30, 1920, to \$24,175,000,000. There has also been a marked decrease in holdings of government war securities by the banking institutions of the country, as well as in the amount of bills held by the federal reserve banks secured by government war obligations. This fortunate result has relieved the banks and left them freer to finance the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce. It has been due in large part to the reduction of the public debt, especially of the floating debt, but more particularly to the improved distribution of government securities among permanent investors.

The cessation of the government's borrowings, except through short-term certificates of indebtedness, has been a matter of great consequence to the people of the country at large, as well as to the holders of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, and has had an important bearing on the matter of effective credit control. The year has been characterized by the progressive withdrawal of the Treasury from the domestic credit market and from a position of dominant influence in that market. The future course will necessarily depend upon the extent to which economies are practiced and upon the burdens placed upon the Treasury, as well as upon industrial developments and the maintenance of tax receipts at a sufficiently high level.

### Maturing War Debts

The fundamental fact which at present dominates the government's financial situation is that \$7,500,000,000 of its war indebtedness mature within the next 2½ years. Of this amount, \$2,500,000,000 are floating debt and \$5,000,000,000 Victory notes and war savings certificates. The fiscal program of the government must be determined with reference to these maturities. Sound policy demands that the government expenditures be reduced to the lowest amount which will permit the various services to operate efficiently and that government receipts from taxes and salvage be maintained sufficiently high to provide for current requirements, including interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt, and at the same time reduce the floating debt and part of the Victory loan before maturity. With rigid economy, vigorous salvage operations and adequate revenues from taxation, a surplus of current receipts

over current expenditures can be realized and should be applied to the floating debt. All branches of the government should cooperate to see that this program is realized.

I cannot overemphasize the necessity of economy in government appropriations and expenditures and the avoidance by the Congress of practices which take money from the Treasury by indefinite or revolving fund appropriations. The estimates for the present year show that over \$1,000,000,000 of expenditures were authorized by the last Congress in addition to the amounts shown in the usual compiled statements of appropriations.

This strikingly illustrates the importance of making direct and specific appropriations. The relation between the current receipts and current expenditures of the government during the present fiscal year, as well as during the last half of the last fiscal year, has been disturbed by the extraordinary burdens thrown upon the Treasury by the Transportation Act, in connection with the return of the railroads to private control. Over \$600,000,000 has already been paid to the railroads under this act—\$350,000,000 during the present fiscal year; and it is estimated that further payments aggregating possibly \$650,000,000, must still be made to the railroads during the current year. It is obvious that these large payments have already seriously limited the government's progress in retiring the floating debt.

### Tax Law Changes Urged

Closely connected with this, it seems to me, is the necessity for an immediate consideration of the revision of our tax laws. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed an indispensable service during the war. The need for their simplification, however, is very great, in order to save the tax payer inconvenience and expense and in order to make this liability more certain and definite. Other and more detailed recommendations with regard to taxes will no doubt be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is my privilege to draw to the attention of the Congress for very sympathetic consideration the problem of providing adequate facilities for the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as the result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation. The nation's gratitude must be effectively revealed to them by the most ample provision for their medical care and treatment as well as for their vocational training and placement. The time has come when a more complete program can be formulated and more satisfactorily administered for their treatment and training, and I earnestly urge that the Congress give the matter its early consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Board for Vocational Education will outline in their annual reports proposals covering medical care and rehabilitation which I am sure will engage your earnest study and command your most generous support.

### New Industries Encouraged

Permit me to emphasize once more the need for action upon certain matters upon which I dwelt at some length in my message to the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress: The necessity, for example, of encouraging the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals; the importance of doing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines, to improve agricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful; the need for a law regulating cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribing the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and requiring goods released from storage in all cases to bear the date of their receipt.

It would also be most serviceable if it were provided that all goods released from cold storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage, in order that the purchaser might be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer. Indeed, it would be very serviceable to the public if all goods destined for interstate commerce were made to carry upon every packing case whose form made it possible a plain statement of the price at which they left the hands of the producer. I respectfully call your attention also to the recommendations of the message referred to with regard to a federal license for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

In brief, the immediate legislative need of the time is the removal of all obstacles to the realization of the best ambitions of our people in their several classes of employment and the strengthening of all instrumentalities by which difficulties are to be met and removed and justice dealt out, whether by law or by some form of mediation and conciliation. I do not feel it to be my privilege at present to suggest the detailed and particular methods by which these objects may be attained, but I have faith that the

inquiries of your several committees will discover the way and the method.

In response to what I believe to be the impulse of sympathy and opinion throughout the United States, I earnestly suggest that the Congress authorize the Treasury of the United States to make to the struggling Government of Armenia such a loan as was made to several of the allied governments during the war; and I would also suggest that it would be desirable to provide in the legislation itself that the expenditure of the money thus loaned should be under the supervision of a commission, or at least a commissioner, from the United States, in order that revolutionary tendencies within Armenia itself might not be afforded by the loan a further tempting opportunity.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippines Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably

have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations, gentlemen, as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith in which I was bred and which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until my last fighting day. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victories which await national action in the days to come, whether in America or elsewhere.

### Armenia's Need Estimated

State Department Says Loan of \$25,000,000 Will be Sufficient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A maximum of \$25,000,000, accord-

ing to the State Department estimate, is all that is required to assist Armenia to its feet, as far as a possible loan from the United States is concerned. Armenia, it was declared at the State Department, "cannot live unless it gets a loan." Reference was made to the hardships that country has experienced during and since the war, and the present dangers threatening the country and its inhabitants, as illustrating the necessity for financial help.

Among these dangers, it was said, is Bolshevism, "which breeds on unemployment." The department does not believe that the Armenians are to any extent Bolshevik, and in regard to the reports that the country now has a Soviet government, it was remarked that the Armenians might prefer to take their chances with the Christians of Russia rather than with the Turks. The Armenians, it was added, have never had serious difficulties with the Russians, their persecutors having been the Turks.

The Armenian Government, it was said, is so desperately in need of money that it is unlikely there can be any difficulty about arranging the details of a loan should Congress authorize it.

The Armenian situation, and especially the steps President Wilson will take toward effecting an accommodation between the Turkish Nationalists and the Armenian Government, com-

prised one of the principal subjects discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday afternoon, it was added. It is taken for granted that the preparatory negotiations, such as may be required to obtain contact with the Turkish Nationalist leader, Mustapha Kemal, and the Armenian Government, will be carried out before announcement is made of the appointment of President Wilson's representative in the negotiations for a settlement.

### PACKERS' EMPLOYEES GRANTED ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—That the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and Canadian delegate to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, acted

with the approval of the Canadian Government when he moved for the striking out of Article X is admitted here, and the fact is borne out by a statement given last night by Sir Robert Borden, former Prime Minister and Canadian signatory to the Treaty of Versailles. From this statement it appears that the Canadian delegation under Sir Robert submitted that the article should be struck out or mate-

rially amended.

"The Canadian view," says Sir Robert, "did not prevail, and Article X is embodied in the final text of the Covenant in practically the same terms as in the original draft."

### SOCIALIST PARTY WITH REVOLUTIONISTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Resolutions adopted on Monday night by the Socialist Party's national committee

declared that the party is "heart and soul with the Russian revolution and the Russian Government" and in favor of affiliating with the Third International at Moscow. The resolutions pointed out, however, that the party has not accepted the terms made by the Third International when it asked the Socialist Party to affiliate.

They declared that the Socialist Party, while desirous of affiliating with the Third International, must reserve the right to reserve its autonomy and identity in this country. Mrs. Bertha Mailly, New York, a member of the resolutions committee, introduced a resolution denouncing the policy of Lloyd George in Ireland and it was adopted.

In a letter to the union the employment manager of the association declares that the workers restricted production, encouraged strikes and urged continued demands for higher wages.

It is suggested in this connection that by increasing their output nearer the maximum of what it is possible to accomplish the workers could accept a lower scale and still not lose in wages, although it is said that no drastic reduction in wages is planned.

It is expected that the clothing workers, joint council will consider what course they will follow within a few days.

### INTRIGUES AGAINST THE POLES ALLEGED

Polish Delegate to Geneva Accuses League Members of Spreading Anti-Polish Propaganda—Argentina Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Geneva

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Mr. Askenazy, one of the Polish dele-

gates to the League Assembly at Geneva, complains bitterly that his coun-

try has been attacked not only openly

in the Assembly meetings, but espe-

cially in private conversations, and this

is calculated to render the delegates of

40 countries anti-Polish in their senti-

ments. There has, he alleges, been

propaganda against Poland, which un-

fortunately has produced a consider-

able effect, so that statements from all

parts of the world are now deeply pre-

Judged against the newly erected

country.

He considers that, in its origin, this

propaganda comes from Germany and

Russia. It is concerted and persistent.

There is now a general tendency to

take for granted that Poland must be

wrong. The League Assembly can

make an instrument for spreading

such an impression. This propaganda,

he says, has, of course, been going on

for a long time. It is hoped to de-

stroy many stipulations of the treaty

concerning Poland.

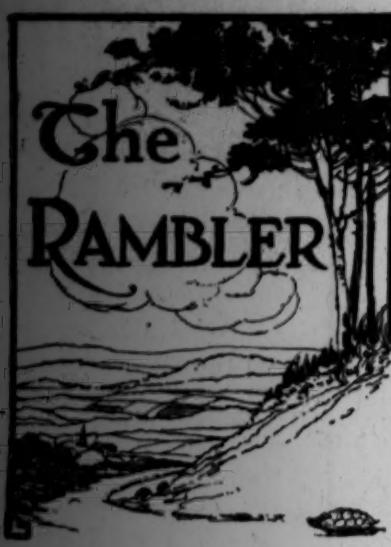
For the moment at Geneva, action

is concentrated on two points: the

question of the plebiscite in Upper

Silesia, and the relations with Russia.

Mr. Askenazy also accuses the Ger-



## DICKENS AND GOETHE ON WAR

It is a satisfaction to read these words, because when we try to make Goethe out as a "Hun," we have a task that can only make us ridiculous. It is a personal comfort to reserve for ourselves the calmness and strength of great figures; we often feel their impartiality and only seldom their confession. Goethe did not like war and said so, perhaps in the most powerful way a great man can say a thing, in his correspondence and his conversation with his friends. A man like him sees beyond the personal aims and intents, he sees what impartiality must mean and that injustice can have no defense. The consequence is that war is for him not an affair for the morally and intellectually mature; he cannot and he will not admit himself a savage, even for the sake of a national anthem. And there you are.

Dickens did not like this attitude; he was quite a different man and of much different period, but he saw the inconsistency of war quite as clearly as did Goethe, though, after all, who that reads "PICKWICK PAPERS" would ever be disturbed by thoughts about Rastall or the Battle of Jena? With what profound relief one slips into the sweet, wholesome fun of Dickens after reading the dispatches and the pronouncements of the Napoleonic wars! Here are happiness and kindness and goodness, and, best of all, confessions and forgiveness. I sometimes think that the best part of the book is where Mr. Pickwick forgives the repentant Jingling and sets him on his feet—I call that the "happy ending."—J. H. S.

## FENCES

## SPECIALTY FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It does not seem so very long ago that the village took upon itself the proportions and pride of a little city. Along with the new charter, the citizens assumed the airs and characteristics which were most becoming to dwellers within a full-fledged metropolis. Car lines began to thread the main streets, electric lights were extended to the outermost limits of the young city, civic pride created much activity in the paving of streets and the laying of cement sidewalks. With this last step came the movement to do away with the fences which enclosed town houses and lots.

I can even go further and affirm that today among the English-speaking soldiers there is none of any sense that affirms that soldiering is the hell-and-the-end-all of a commonwealth, fighting its life, and discipline only created for that purpose. It may have been otherwise even 100 years ago and certainly was otherwise 200 years ago, but today officers and men obey the Nazarene to the extent that they do not profess killing to be essentially a virtue. The same can be affirmed of the French who are amiable soldiers with no superiors. I go no further, that I may draw no comparisons and arouse no resentment. No, the soldier, whatever propagandists and the discontented may say, does not seek to enthrone himself. Yet war is beastly.

One of the things that you observed in the great war, sometimes by conscious noting, sometimes as the result of unobtrusive experience, was that the war made almost everybody, if not all, harder, that it indurated a man and made him insensible to many of the things that in civilian life were deferred to as a matter of common decency. Of course, war is not a matter for rose-water and ought not to be, but none that observed this hardening effect could in any way pretend that its essential and ultimate result was good one.

The blare of the bugles and the prancing steeds and the laughing captains are all right for scene painting, but the hardness was not so nice when it penetrated your intelligence. We have not always been candid with others or with ourselves about war, that made hard the heart and put bleakness where there should have been sunny protection and made too many brisk excuses for lust and hate; indeed, when I meditate upon this fact, the pacifist shines out at his best and seems a likable character.

As far as physical phenomena go, war is often dreadful, but these are secondary, the serious thing being its effect upon men's thinking. You can see this when you read Dickens, for instance, who noticed what I speak of. He had been brought up with the echoes of the Napoleonic wars in his ears, and with the visible effects in his eyes produced in England by a state of things demanding military effort. He does not talk of soldiers or the art military with any awe. His description in "PICKWICK PAPERS" of the review at Portsmouth shows a man half laughing at armies; his description of Dr. Slammer is a perfect picture not only of the subject portrayed, but of the portrait painter. Dickens was the great writer of the people, he was of the people, and the people in the English-speaking lands are not fond of war. There is a huge common sense about the people; it may not be introspective, it may not be subtle, but is something far better and vital—it is right. Somehow or other, the people know that slaughter and thunders and combat are not good things or necessary things, and though this common sense may be inarticulate in its expression, it always conveys its meaning, sooner or later. And let us be thankful for that fact.

The word "inarticulate" was a favorite of Carlyle's, and Mrs. Augustus Raith has written a guide to him. On this subject, a writer in a London periodical says, "The Germans of Carlyle's original enamored Goethe and Schiller, and Novalis and Tieck and Jean Paul—had nothing whatever to do with Attila . . . it

may be delicately suggested that more people speak about the 'Frederick' than those who have read it."

It is a satisfaction to read these words, because when we try to make Goethe out as a "Hun," we have a task that can only make us ridiculous. It is a personal comfort to reserve for ourselves the calmness and strength of great figures; we often feel their impartiality and only seldom their confession. Goethe did not like war and said so, perhaps in the most powerful way a great man can say a thing, in his correspondence and his conversation with his friends. A man like him sees beyond the personal aims and intents, he sees what impartiality must mean and that injustice can have no defense. The consequence is that war is for him not an affair for the morally and intellectually mature; he cannot and he will not admit himself a savage, even for the sake of a national anthem. And there you are.

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## A ROCKET IN BLUE HAWAIIAN SKIES

## SPECIALTY FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A coconut tree shoots into the sky like a black, crooked rocket, and bursts high up into a shower of falling palm branches.

At least I used to think so. Tourists who come to Honolulu laden with kodaks and erroneous ideas, say that the trees look like feather dusters. These are the same people who think that the Matterhorn looks like an overdone custard pudding, and Gibraltar a skuttle of coal.

If Hawaiian skies had any cobwebs in them, feather dusters might not be absurd. The palms wave around in an indigo windy heaven. They

wave around too wildly even for the



Coconut palms

as well as visiting-relations, perform their merry ballet of the wash: the train goes by and leaves them dancing.

On the hill somebody is making a fire in the little red schoolhouse, which isn't really red, but yellow. Originally, no doubt, little red schoolhouses were red; but, for my part, I have never seen one of that color though I always think and speak of them as if a coat of red paint was still the only wear for little schoolhouses. My train goes by before school time, but it has become my habit to look for the thread of smoke rising from the chimney. And I wonder what sort of man is there poking the fire, a single fire-maker in that great army of undiscovered mortals who are up betimes in the morning, poking and shaking stoves and furnaces, and shoveling fuel that other mortals may pursue their indoor occupations without discomfort. Some morning, perhaps, when there has been a snowstorm I shall catch him outdoors with his snow shovel, making a path up the hill to his little red schoolhouse that is really yellow.

Many a cloud floats rapidly past the window, brothers to the big white clouds that sometimes rise in the blue sky beyond the hill and provide the little schoolhouse with a decorative background. The engine makes them, imitating nature, and the sun touches their fleecy edges with rainbow colors; and so at times the window looks out at the very inside of a cloud, which thins or breaks away to reveal the white slenderness of a grove of birch or the flat silvery grayness of the ocean beyond the undulating lines of a rolling stretch of meadow or pasture. Villages pass, and railway stations at which (with much satisfaction ourselves) we do not stop, but hurry past and get a fleeting vision of hats, coats, furs, and faces along the station platform. The crowd is left behind, and now, out of the window, one looks down at a winding stream and an old house that might well interest an antiquary, for it has the kind of a roof that our ancestors built for the snow to slide off, long and slanting, and for all one knows it is a very old house indeed. But nobody lives in it. The windows are boarded up, the shingles on the roof begin to show neglect, it's story, one may believe, is told.

There are other old houses. Here and there, singly or in company, stand neat small houses that were erected 75 or 100 years ago when such houses were still matter-of-fact, built after the colonial manner—four rooms around a chimney with a roof to cover them not so very unlike Noah's Ark as it descends to the nursery. These houses were there before the railroad: they can remember the men laying the track and the trains that began to travel it when smokestacks were large on locomotives and a speed of 15 miles an hour something to wonder at. And in those days there were no suburbs, and to go to the city was a serious journey. One night, indeed, follow the development of American architecture through nearly all its phases in the 25-mile journey, and include bumble domes of the pig, the hen, and the honest house dog.

And for my own part I rarely fail to look out at the statue of Daniel Webster that adorns one residence, dominating the lawn, and properly dressed to suit the season. The material of which the distinguished statesman is made is white, presumably marble; but it is a sign of winter at hand to see him carefully wrapped in a black mantle, presumably rubber. The idea might well be applied to all public statuary, as (so I have vaguely heard) is sometimes done in Japan but I would hardly suggest black rubber as a winter costume: better a winter suit, perhaps an ulster and cap with ear-muffs. The black rubber conceals too completely the shape and bearing of Daniel Webster, and what gains in seasonal comfort he loses in ornamental dignity.

So the train passes through and out of the miscellaneous life of the countryside into that region of ash heaps and advertisements that marks the approach to a big city. Some day that outlying region will be tidied up: the very ash heaps, for that matter, are new land in the process of making. But here, too, is much that is picturesque, especially the place where the locomotives dive, and where, in the perpetual gloom of their smoke, lightened by their lamps and fires, engines that seem innumerable stand or move about preparatory to taking out their trains of humanity or freight on the long iron trails.

There is the ballet of the wash, a Monday morning performance directed by the wind, which loves nothing better, in a frolicsome mood, than to inflate the garments on the line and set them dancing. Flat, rectangular things, sheets, handkerchiefs, and table clothes, do not particularly interest the wind: they are mere banners to wave, and nothing much else to be done with them. But things of more human shape—there is the wind's opportunity for good-natured burlesque. It makes them Falstaffian: Sir John and his lady (supposing the fat knight to have chosen a corresponding lady) capering a gay fandango together, sometimes almost touching the ground under the clothes line, and again kicking high in the air above it. No humans can dance like that, and all along the line the honest underwear of day and the white garb of night inflates and capers. A balloon-like family, father, mother, and children,

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

## SPECIALTY FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rumor of an early dissolution of Parliament, started from a quarter which has long lost a former authority, had but a short life. The provincial press, which not infrequently displays sound judgment, on matters that flutter the dovecotes of the metropolitan press, ignored the announcement. There is one historical fact that encourages the occasional flight of this particular canard. On the conclusion of the Boer War, Mr. Chamberlain, whose instinct for electoral strategy was a natural gift, urged Mr. Balfour forthwith to go to the country, assuring him of a result that would reestablish his ministry in Downing Street for fully five years. The Premier hesitated, and all was lost at the memorable general election that, a few years later, swept the Unionists of the Treasury Bench, and brought in Mr. Campbell-Bannerman with an overwhelming majority.

Memory of that episode remains as a warning and a temptation for succeeding prime ministers. Mr. Lloyd George, with good reason, has no disposition to yield to either. His majority in the House of Commons remains unbroken, whilst the balance of by-elections does not exceed, if indeed it equals, the average attendant upon a sweeping victory at the polls. He could hardly do better if he appealed to the country, and would probably do much worse. However that be, it is obviously improbable that Ireland in its present state of revolt, and the settlement of Europe after the war unaccomplished, he should wantonly retire from the direction of affairs in the hope of bettering his personal position. That would be worse than a mistake. It would be a crime.

A notable addition has been made to the narrow list of what at Westminster are known as "parliamentary words." It is jealously guarded by the Speaker, who promptly and sternly resents attempts, not infrequent, to make unauthorized additions. Once admitted, their status is permanently established, and the word, questionable at first sight, may be used with impunity. Difficulty usually arises in connection with personal references bandied in controversy. In his hot youth Dizzy let himself go in this direction. At various times he publicly alluded to Lord Palmerston as "a gay old Tory of the older school disguising himself as a Liberal." Shortening the phrase with sharpened point, he described him as "an old painted Pantaloons," and alternatively as "a sort of parliamentary grandpapa." But he was careful to launch these pleasantries from the platform upon them in the House of Commons. One of the Labor members, untamed by two years' service under the eye of the Speaker, recently addressed an honorable member with whom he had a difference of opinion as "old golliwog." Whether the Speaker did not catch the phrase, or, hearing it, was for the time dumbfounded by the enormity of its disorder, is his own secret. The fact remains that he did not call the Labor member to order, and "old golliwog" adds a touch of picturesqueness to the carefully winnowed stock of parliamentary words!

Stephen Graham has up unique method of preparing a book. Proposing to write about Russia, he proceeded to that country, dwelling among peasants and students in Little Russia and Moscow. He tramped in the Caucasus, the Crimea and the Ural Mountains; accompanied the Russian peasant pilgrims to Jerusalem; following the tide of emigration from Russia to America, he shared the steerage with a party crossing the Atlantic. Finally he walked from New York to Chicago and the farms of the west. Thus qualified he wrote a series of volumes about Russia that have been standard works. He has now turned his attention to the condition of the Negro in the United States, adopting similar methods of mastering the subject. Naturally "Children of the Slaves" will command full attention in the United States, which it closely concerns. Taking the total

population they number 12,000,000 out of a total of 100,000,000, all races blended, in America.

My neighbor at the Lord Mayor's crowded dinner table, a former high sheriff, told a funny story relating of a banquet served in the last decade of the last century. Lord Cross, a model chairman of Quarter Sessions, whom Disraeli, in an excess of sartorial humor, selected to govern India in succession to Clive and Canning, walked with his colleagues at the head of the procession toward the dinner table. At the other end the throng of guests through which the long column made its way were startled to discover what at first seemed to be Viscount Cross over again, stripped of the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Bath. Exactly the same bustling figure: just the same whiskered and spectacled face, with the quick movement of the head from side to side. It could not be the Premier, as he was in fact the toastmaster, whose name to Lord Cross was perfectly ludicrous, and struck every one when, later in the evening, the city functionary, waving his wand of office, "prayed silence for the noble Lord the Secretary of State for India, who will respond to the toast of the House of Lords." Then the toastmaster stepped back, and up rose Lord Cross. Only when his voice sounded through the hall was the illusion dispelled that here was the toastmaster again. There was a good deal of smiling and nodding and nudging on the part of the observant audience, only Lord Cross not seeing the joke. The toastmaster was fully aware of it, and was not above suspicion of dressing up to the part a freak of nature enabled him to play.

## LETTERS

BRIEF COMMUNICATIONS ARE WELCOMED BUT THE EDITOR MUST REMAIN SOLE JUDGE OF THEIR SUITABILITY AND HE DOES NOT UNDERTAKE TO HOLD HIMSELF OR THIS NEWSPAPER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FACTS OR OPINIONS SO PRESENTED. NO LETTERS PUBLISHED UNLESS WITH TRUE SIGNATURES OF THE WRITERS.

## HOW THE ANCIENTS HANDLED STONE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your Editorial Notes of September 23, 1920, I read that no one knows how the great blocks of stone at Stonehenge were put in position, and the thought at once came to me that very likely they were put in position in the same way as were the monuments in Egypt, perhaps, even by men from Egypt.

The way by which the blocks of stone were put into place by the ancient Egyptians was, I understand, by making a gentle slope of earth, beside the building under construction, and pushing and hauling the heavy granite blocks on rollers up the slope until they could be placed or lowered into position. As the building grew, the slope of earth was enlarged and heightened until the topmost block was in position; then, finally, the building being finished, the slope of earth was entirely removed and the building or monument stood out against the sky in all its majesty of height, strength, and beauty.

I was struck with the clever simplicity of it all when, on a visit to Luxor, I walked up a gentle slope to a majestic pylon which was under repair, and walking along it away from the slope, I gazed over the surrounding country from a great height, and it seemed wonderful that such a building had been constructed with-out machinery—but there was the explanation just behind me.

(Signed) J. C. MACLAREN,  
Alexandria, Egypt, 26 October 1920

# Grape-Nuts

makes friends

Not alone because of the good flavor and tender crispness of this ready-to-eat blend of wheat and malted barley —

But more particularly because its sturdy wholesomeness, moderate cost and lack of waste, make it the cereal standby of those who want

## Full Value in a Cereal Food

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc.  
Battle Creek, Michigan.

## GIFTS THAT LAST

Prices to suit all Purse

REAGAN KIPP CO., Jewelers

162 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON  
Next to Keith's

## NEGRO MUSIC AND PAGEANT

SPECIALTY FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Du Bois has said, "There is no true American music but the wild, sweet melodies of the Negro slave, the music of the children of disappointment." Some of the songs, are, to be sure, gay, but most of them inevitably sad. Through them all runs a strain of quaint, almost childish appeal, for hope and help.

It was a striking setting, Symphony Hall, Boston, with its austere heights, its somber statues and its air of austerity, held hundreds of Negroes from many walks of life, held as well hundreds of white people. On the platform were three long lines of Negroes, most of them serious of expression. There were mere children among them, singing the old spirituals in voices rich in colorful tone, singing with that perfect sense of rhythm which is the heritage of many generations of a musical race. There were older men and women whose sole musical training had been constant practice in school exercises and who would rather sing spirituals than do almost anything else on earth. People to whom the singing of such things as "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray" and the plaintive beauty of "Nobody Knows the Trouble I See" are deep delight. There is such simplicity of expression in the words of the spirituals. The message of the song is always set forth in the unfilled, sincere language which best carries the expression of deep thought. Think of the splendid command in "Oh Rock, Don't Fall on Me;" and the triumphant sacrifice of all selfishness in "Tis Me, O Lord!" the poignant beauty of "And He Never Said a Mumlin Word."

The Negroes in the audience—how brilliant their eyes were! And how many of them quietly hummed the songs that have been familiar to them since childhood. And the white people—I think many there must have been who wished earnestly that, in place of some of the bizarre programs of the concert halls, we might more frequently hear this music which is so old and yet so new.

In the pageant "The Open Door" with its vivid conveyance of the progress of the Negro from the wildest barbarism to his present achievement, there were amusing details. The scurrying handful of little boys picked to depict the Wild Boys in their Juba Dance before the jaded Cannibal King offered some difficulty in their harum scarum inability to be somber long enough to be properly trained. Being very young it was easy enough to be very wild; but to learn a systematic wildness sufficient to acquit themselves with credit in a ceremonial dance before a stern king had its difficulties. However, the result must have been exceedingly satisfactory to somewhat questioning coaches standing in the wings watching the boys hopping through their curious dance to the staccato of the Juba dance.

The pageant was a pretentious undertaking. It required exacting costuming with the added obstacle of its necessarily being done with great economy. One feels perfectly safe in saying that the girls of no finishing school in the country with the advantages of their specialized courses in art and painting could have achieved a more beautiful effect than that of the delicate draperies of the girls who danced the "Caprice." Doubtless the draperies were but the finest cheesecloth but the felicity of coloring was remarkable.

The performance is being repeated in Boston so that those who are appreciative of Negro music may aid in its cultivation through Atlanta University, which with the other colleges of the United States is now making an appeal for endowment.

When in Need of Flowers Buy of Jinny The Florist PARK ST. BOSTON

## FINAL ARGUMENTS IN MARTENS CASE

Governor-Elect Hardwick Pleads  
Case of Soviet Representative  
in Deportation Hearings Be-  
fore the Secretary of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Deportation of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, accredited representative of the Russia Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, would, in the present disturbed condition of the world, constitute a decidedly dangerous precedent which would almost certainly lead to retaliation against citizens of the United States, it was contended by Governor-Elect Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia, in his argument in behalf of Mr. Martens before the Secretary of Labor yesterday.

Mr. Hardwick asserted that Mr. Martens was unquestionably the representative of the Russian de facto government, a government which had the largest army in Europe and which exercised its rule over 100,000,000 persons. That government, he asserted, carried on all the functions of governments in general; the Communist Party was its dominant party, and exulsion, with personal indignity, of a member of that ruling party would be a serious matter.

### Recognition Forecast

Mr. Hardwick expressed the personal opinion that recognition of Soviet Russia, at least as a de facto power, could not long be delayed, and pointed out that Great Britain, Italy and France were already engaged in trade negotiations with Russia. He believed that the delay in the recognition of the Soviet Government was due mainly to the desire of France to recover on the Russian bonds.

The final arguments in the case were completed during the afternoon and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who presided in person, announced that he intended to render a prompt decision. The deportation proceedings have been in progress since January 2 of this year, and hearings have been held intermittently since April.

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, before whom former hearings in the case have been held, and A. P. Schell, Inspector of the Immigration Bureau, who handled the case for that organization, were present. Mr. Martens attended and was represented not only by Governor-elect Hardwick but by Dr. Isaac A. Hounwich and Charles Recht. The Department of Justice argued for deportation, but A. Mitchell Palmer did not appear and its case was intrusted to J. E. Hoover and several assistants.

### Charges in Warrant

The warrant under which Mr. Martens was arrested for deportation charges that he is affiliated with an organization that entertains a belief in and advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, and that he is affiliated with an organization that opposes all organized government. Mr. Hardwick contended that the latter charge could not stand, since the Soviet Republic had a strongly centralized government and that the matter of belief was unimportant so long as Mr. Martens had not been proved to have expressed such beliefs in public or to have acted upon them.

Mr. Hoover contended that Mr. Martens is of German citizenship, not Russian, and a member of the Russian Communist Party, the second contention having in effect been admitted by the defendant. Mr. Hoover further held that as a member of that party Mr. Martens should be deported.

### FAILURE OF CABLE AGREEMENT DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of repeated statements in the press to the effect that there exists serious disagreement between the governments of the United States, Great

Britain, Japan, and France over the disposal of the former German cables, the International Communications Conference, in session here, issued a statement disclaiming responsibility for the rumors of disagreement. The statement follows:

"The committee of the Communications Conference dealing with the disposition of the German cables is meeting frequently and discussing the numerous intricate problems involved. The statements with regard to this question which have recently appeared

## CHARCOAL BURNERS OF ITALY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
It is in the green world of the woods that the charcoal burners pursue their industry, and it is a hard and lonely life which they lead high up in the hills, far from villages and towns. In Italy, a country which, unprovided with coal itself, is obliged to purchase

charcoal which requires discrimination and knowledge. The tougher kinds of wood yield the more compact charcoal, comprising a greater quantity of combustible in the same bulk, and are accordingly more economical and productive of greater heat, being adopted especially in factories and where it is necessary to maintain fires for lengthy periods. This harder charcoal is known as carbon forte.

The legno dolce of soft wood gives a lighter charcoal, which is preferable when fires are to be quickly lighted, or the polliccia or covering indicates, by

burden or other screens on the side from which it blows, lest it penetrate and fan the smoldering pile to flame. And he must maintain this watch both by night and day, since the success of the operation is now principally dependent upon his care and skill. On the second night this watchfulness must be even doubled, since by that time almost the whole mass is kindled, and the appearance of what is called the gran fuoco, the great fire, is imminent, this being the moment when

when fires are to be quickly lighted, or the polliccia or covering indicates, by

one side of the pile is opened with an iron hook, and, if the fire be not wholly extinct, the apertures must be immediately closed again with clods and earth once more overlaid.

Thus, as is evident, the craft of the carbonalo, although apparently so simple and rudimentary, really requires no small degree of skill, experience and foresight, as well as much watchfulness and care. The charcoal, when ready, is packed in sacks, the mouths of which are studded with dried oak leaves, and are loaded on the backs of mules and horses to be carried down the hills and forwarded to the cities for sale: and it is one of the most picturesque sights and sounds of the Italian woods to meet a long caravan of mules, each with two sacks slung pannier-wise across its back, and melodious brass bells ringing at their necks, picking their way down stony hill tracks and through the forests under the guidance of stalwart hillmen, whose dark weather-beaten faces are rendered yet darker by a plentiful coating of dust and smoke.

Yes, it is a hard life and a lonely one, yet full of usefulness, for what would Italy do without its charcoal? and full surely of a kind of charm, up there in the quiet of the green glades, among all the wild shy creatures of fur and feather.

## NEW JERSEY PLANS A NEW DRY CODE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New Jersey expects to move into the ranks of the prohibition procession when her Legislature convenes the first week in January, according to Samuel Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League of that State. Mr. Wilson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that one of the first, if not the very first bills to be presented, would be for the repeal of Gov. Edward L. Edwards' 2.50 per cent beer bill, and almost synchronously with this the passage of a bill ratifying national prohibition and an enforcement code that can and will be enforced.

"New Jersey proposes to have the best enforcement code in the United States," said Mr. Wilson. "We expect that this will pass the assembly with scarcely any dispute. It will undoubtedly pass the Senate also. There is no question about its passage; that is absolutely secure."

George S. Hobart, assemblyman-elect, whom the Republican caucus has elected speaker, is a lawyer and a dry. He was active in putting over the local option law, according to Mr. Wilson. Harry T. Rowland, the new majority leader in the House, is also a dry. In fact, Mr. Wilson said, the new Legislature would be practically dry all the way through as its entire membership was either dry personally, theoretically or politically.

The laws as submitted to the General Court provide for the setting up of licensing machinery in cities and towns which vote to permit the sale of "certain non-intoxicating beverages," thus permitting, so far as the Commonwealth is concerned, the sale of beverages held illegal by national law. The licenses which would be permitted recognize the right to sell malt, beer, cider and light wines containing not more than 2.75 per cent alcohol content.

Although results were not finally tabulated last night, 21 Massachusetts cities yesterday voted on the local option question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors and the sale of non-intoxicating liquors containing less than 2.75 per cent of alcohol.

The decision of these municipalities in favor of license would, under the state law, permit sale of the 2.75 per cent beverages, which is again nullified by the federal law.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Horses loaded with charcoal coming down the Italian mountain

in the preface of which are misleading, have not been authorized by any responsible member of any of the delegations. A summary of the work of the other subcommittees which have completed their work is being prepared for early publication."

A member of the conference stated yesterday that the prospects of an agreement are brighter than they were last week, and it was indicated that efforts looking to a settlement might take a new angle, although in what direction was not disclosed. It is believed by persons closely connected with the conference, however, that the State Department might address foreign governments through this country's ambassadors abroad in an attempt to iron out the difficulties.

### CHILD LABOR LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Extension of the law regarding employment certificates for minors is asked by the State Department of Labor and Industries to provide for the issue of certificates to children between the ages of 14 and 16 who wish to work out of school hours and during vacations. It is also asked that the law requiring minors between the ages of 16 and 21 to have certificates to work in factories, workshops, manufacturing and mechanical establishments be extended to cover other occupations, thus providing a check on the night school attendance of illiterate minors. An increase in the minimum penalty for violation of the child labor laws is also requested.

at a high price from other countries, for a shorter time, as it ignites, and its red-hot condition, that the charcoal is done.

The qualities of the various charcoals also depend in some degree upon the skill of the burner, since experiment has proved that a like quantity and quality of wood may yield charcoals which differ in specific weight and other qualities, according to the different methods of carbonization adopted.

Hence, so soon as the carbonato has chosen his piazza, his next business is to sort his material.

The branches and twigs to be carbonized are cut to equal lengths of about 30 inches and divided according to their quality, whether "dolce" or "forte," and also according to their thickness, which may vary between about 10 and 2½ inches, or less. After this preliminary work has been accomplished the fornello or oven must be built upon the piazza already selected.

Once the pile is fired the carbonato has to watch it attentively, observing the influence of the wind, and erecting

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## ALTERNATIVE PLAN FOR IMMIGRATION

Senate to Be Asked to Consider Provision for Limited Entry Instead of Proposed House Measure Shutting Out Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The immigration question is looming large in the program of Congress.

There was to have been a three-hour discussion of the subject in the House yesterday, but objection was made by Isaac Siegal (R.), Representative from New York, who insisted upon an opportunity for a minority report to be presented, claiming that the majority of the immigration Committee had proceeded in an unusual manner in making its report without giving the minority a chance to place its views before Congress.

The discussion, therefore, was postponed until tomorrow. The House bill and the one which is to be introduced in the Senate differ materially. The one reported by Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, from the Immigration Committee, suspends the immigration of all aliens for two years after the passage of the act, excepting from the provisions, however, government officials and their families, travelers and temporary sojourners, bona fide students, and relatives of a citizen of the United States. The last provision is held by those who favor severe restriction to provide a dangerous opening, as degrees of relationship are difficult to prove.

### Alternative Plan Proposed

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, will introduce a bill in the Senate within a few days which will place the immigration question on a broader basis. It provides the appointment of a federal immigration commission to cooperate with the states and for a study of various kinds of immigration, its distribution, and its effect upon industry. According to this plan, the secretaries of state in the commonwealths of the Union would report once a year to the commission on the subject of immigration within the borders of their respective states, the number of immigrants and the number naturalized, according to ethnic groups. They would also report on industrial conditions in the states, the labor shortage or lack of it, the kind of labor desired, and other details related to the immigration problem.

Senator Sterling would limit the number of immigrants each year to a given proportion of the total population, allowing 750,000 to the present population of the country. Immigration is now at the rate of about 1,000,000 per year. No ethnic group should have more than a certain proportion of the entire population. Fifty thousand would be the maximum with the present population.

### Opposition Manifested

The commission would prepare and publish a leaflet dealing with the duties and responsibilities of citizenship to be distributed to immigrants on shipboard, so that they would have something to guide them along these lines after they land in this country. It would also compile for appropriate distribution a simple textbook on Americanization.

While organized Labor is urging the passage of laws to prevent immigration into the United States, there is considerable pressure from other sources against severe restrictive measures. In the first place, it is argued, such legislation is opposed to the spirit and policy of the United States, and in the next place, more labor of the kind supplied by immigration may be needed in this country. Limitation rather than total suspension will be urged by this element.

## FEDERAL RESERVE POLICIES OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In a speech delivered before the American Farm Bureau Federation in Indianapolis, Indiana, given out at the offices of the Federal Reserve Board here yesterday, W. P. G. Harding, governor of the board, attempted to correct what he called "wrong impressions" about the policies of the board, particularly as they were concerned with deflation and its effect upon the farming interests of the country.

"The Federal Reserve Board," he explained, "is not charged with any responsibility for prices or living costs. It is a banking board, which exercises a general supervision of the federal reserve banks. The board cannot, with propriety, establish rules with a view of putting prices up or putting them down."

"The impression exists that the Federal Reserve System has adopted a policy of radical deflation and that the farming interests have been the chief sufferers from this policy," said Governor Harding. "No such policy has ever been undertaken and as a matter of fact there has been during the past year an increase and not a reduction in the net volume of bank credit and currency."

While assuring the farmers of the sympathy of the Federal Reserve Board, Governor Harding added:

"It is impossible, however, for any banking system to provide funds for withholding all staple crops entirely from the market for any length of time."

## ANNUAL REPORT OF EFFICIENCY BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

"That the executive branch of the government service is, to a large extent, illogically and uneconomically organized is a patent fact," declared the United States Bureau of Efficiency in its annual report, given to the press yesterday.

The bureau makes the following statement of policy in connection with its projects for reorganizing government agencies:

"It seems logical that all services operating in the same field should be placed by law under one general executive direction. It seems wise also that the field of action of each executive department should be restricted as far as possible to closely related activities. Following such reasoning, all the establishments of the government which have to do with great public works, including work on rivers and harbors, the construction of public buildings, the construction and maintenance of public grounds and public roads, the development of inland waterways and powerplants, and the reclamation of arid lands, should be brought together in a new Department of Public Works. Similarly the numerous educational and health activities now scattered among many establishments of the government should be brought together in a single department."

### NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Wilson yesterday sent a number of nominations to the Senate, confirming recess appointments made in the last few months. The list includes the new members of the Shipping Board and a number of other prominent officials. It was not expected that the Senate will act upon many of these appointments.

The list includes Norman H. Davis, appointed Undersecretary of State; Van Santwood Merle-Smith, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Edward Capps, Minister to Greece; Henry Jones Ford, James Duncan and Mark W. Potter, members of the Interstate Commerce Commission; David C. Willis, member of the Federal Reserve Board, and six members of the Shipping Board.

## BASIS OF ROYALTY ON COAL REVEALED

Anthracite Bureau Cites System Under Which Land Owners Collect Fixed Charges Equal to 20 Per Cent of Mine Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Apropos of the discussion of royalties paid by anthracite mining companies to owners of coal lands, the Anthracite Bureau of Information cites as an illustration the Girard estate of Philadelphia and its relations with the operators, as shown in a master's report handed down in the Orphans Court there.

The estate is getting an average of 20 per cent of the mine price of coal from all of its tenants. The actual percentage charged in the leases themselves varies. In the case of one lease, it is 16 per cent, nine others carry 18 per cent, three are for 20 per cent, and one pays 28.1 per cent. The output of all tenants is lumped to get the average price. This governs the payments for the succeeding year. The average price per ton f. o. b. mine in 1919 is the basis upon which the percentages this year have been collected.

The royalties received have been: 1914, 54 cents; 1915, 55 cents; 1916, 53 cents; 1917, 62 cents; 1918, 76 cents; 1919, 97.9 cents; 1920, \$1,094. Royalties next year will probably be considerably higher.

Estate leases are based, not only upon the sliding scale, but on a guaranteed minimum royalty. By the beginning of this year the estate had received an amount equal to the entire minimum royalties calculated to the end of the present leases, which do not expire for eight years. While, for 1919, the lessees actually lost \$731,352.26, as one of the results following war-time fuel regulation, the estate that year received from its lessees \$2,051,933.57.

The company which has the highest royalty rate is paying a royalty of \$1,933 per ton on nut coal. The testimony of Captain Archibald, engineer for the estate, was that this company will average a royalty of \$1,494 per ton for all sizes for 1920.

Testimony before the United States Senate committee in Pottsville, in January, 1919, regarding royalties paid to this estate, showed that when the Fuel Administration increased the miners' wages the addition to the price constituted a basis upon which royalties would be collected in future. It was brought out as distinct possibility to put the cost of coal so high as to ruin companies operating under lease.

### Coal Production Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Figures showing Pennsylvania anthracite operations for 1919, made public by the Director of the Census, show that from 1909 to 1919 the number of mine workers decreased from 169,174 to 147,069, or 13 per cent, whereas with this much smaller number of men, 6,302,000 more tons of

coal, an 8.8 per cent increase, were mined.

Wages increased from \$92,169,906 to \$120,202,511, but did not advance to so great an extent as the value of the coal produced, which increased from \$145,881,000 to \$364,243,000. These figures show that the coal miner receives a considerably less share of the value of his product, despite the fact that his product is greater than in 1909.

### Checking of Waste Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Necessity of checking fuel waste in the United States was considered at the forty-first annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here yesterday. David Moffat Myers, formerly of the engineering section of the United States Fuel Administration, said that at least 75,000,000 tons of coal could be saved each year by application of engineering methods. This saving would conserve labor and transportation as well as coal.

**NEW BOUNDARIES FOR PALESTINE**

British and French Premiers Declared to Have Agreed to Re-vise Frontiers in Syria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—George Leguay, the Premier, intimates that the next conference between Italy, France and England will take place early in the new year. As the representative of The Christian Science Monitor indicated, the agreement of London solves practically nothing.

The whole Eastern policy has yet to be examined. In spite of official optimism, all that was really decided was the dispatch of a vague warning note to Greece, which has had practically no effect, and although specific action regarding Greek finance is threatened, it is by no means certain that the threats will be carried out.

It is the policy of procrastination which has triumphed. The Allies will wait and see." When the ministers meet again, they will have to survey the whole Eastern field and decide what shall be their attitude toward the Greece of Constantine and the Turkey of Mustapha Kemal. The suggestion that the conference will take place at Nice and that it will include the subject of reparations receives no confirmation. An early statement in the Chamber of Deputies is expected.

One difficulty is understood to have been dealt with at London, namely, the delimitation of Palestine. The French objected to the loss to Syria of territory and deprivation of water. The British Premier appears to have given away and to have consented to a smaller Palestine. Definitive accord in writing is expected to be drawn up soon.

The administrative committee was authorized by the council to send to President Wilson and the United States Senate a statement affirming "the profound interest of the churches in the moral and religious principles underlying the League of Nations and expressing earnest hope that some acceptable way may be found for our participation in the League," whose

spirit need for their solution the spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy which Christ inspires.

"There are aspirations after international justice and good will that must be realized in an association of the nations for mutual helpfulness and world service." To these tasks we would consecrate ourselves anew; to this ministry we would invite men of good will everywhere."

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## CHURCHES INDORSE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Federal Council of Churches Adopts Broad International Program at Closing Session of Quadrennial Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Condemnation of attacks having for their purpose the creation of prejudices against the Jewish people, endorsement of the League of Nations, and support of international disarmament were contained in resolutions adopted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at the closing session of its fourth quadrennial meeting.

A letter to the churches, the federal council, which represents approximately 20,000,000 people, emphasized the need of a cooperative Christian attitude in meeting international problems of today and urged the individual congregations to lend their support in this direction.

"Wherever we look in our own country," the letter said, "and in foreign lands, we find tasks which challenge and opportunities which inspire. The calls for a resolute and united advance. There is a message of faith, hope and brotherhood to be brought to a despondent and disheartened world. In our own country millions are struggling for better economic and industrial conditions. These desires we must help them fulfill. There are problems involved in the relation of the races in our own country and in other lands that must be met by the method of cooperation and conference which befits the children of a common father."

"There is a reconciling word to be spoken to the peoples with whom we have lately been at war and with whom we hope soon to be associated in the constructive tasks of peace. There are perplexing questions at issue between our own country and our neighbors in Mexico and Japan that need for their solution the spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy which Christ inspires.

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## ARE EXPENSES OF LEAGUE TOO LARGE?

French Parliament Told That Expenditure Should Be Rigorously Supervised and Tendency to 'Useless Outlay' Checked

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS.—In his report to the French Parliament upon the budget, Mr. Noblemare, who was designated by the Finance Commission, makes a long reference to the League of Nations. He regards the League purely from the financial standpoint, but he nevertheless makes many observations of a general character.

Thus he informs the French Parliament that the Geneva assembly is for France a very grave affair. The resolutions that may be taken are capable of altering the whole course of French life. Principally he regards the Assembly as a body which is to decide whether Germany, vanquished, but yet aggressive, shall be admitted into the League before she has repaired the damages she has caused. If this were to happen France might well consider reparations to be less likely.

Mr. Noblemare is deeply concerned because if Germany can obtain two-thirds of the members of the League in her favor she will be able to enter. Who is there to oppose her, now that the British have changed their viewpoint, but France, Belgium, and Poland, and perhaps Rumania? Obviously, the whole situation is altered. The problem becomes more difficult for France, who will have to consider what shall be her line of action. The admission of Germany might cost France the whole of the promised reparations. But Mr. Noblemare, in his budget report, is more concerned with the expenses of the League, expenses which France has to share.

### Audit of Accounts

It has not hitherto been realized what an expensive body is the League. Mr. Noblemare quite properly asks for the organization of a controlling body which will examine the accounts of the League. In the first six months of its existence the League had need of 10,000,000 gold francs. If the gold franc is taken to represent 2.50 francs this means an annual budget of 50,000,000 francs, of which France is called upon to pay the nineteenth part. The third budget of the League already approved by the Council and submitted to the Geneva Assembly engages France to pay 2,700,000 francs for the year 1921.

In addition to this sum, which is France's contribution toward the expenses of the international secretariat, France is asked to pay 250,000 francs for diplomatic representations in connection with the League, nearly 400,000 francs for the French staff in Paris at the service of the League, and 300,000 francs for the French secretary's office in Geneva.

The report shows that the secretariat costs more than 8,000,000 francs for six months to the states which are members of the League. He adds: "The Covenant reminds us in Article 8 of our obligation not to discuss expenses, but surely it is permissible at the moment when the Financial Conference at Brussels recommends with so much justice strict economy and the compression of expenses of all states, to wish that the same spirit of economy should inspire the secretariat of the League of Nations. But the details of the figures of certain remuneration give the impression of a liberality which is excessive in the times in which we live."

### High Salaries Paid

Some of these payments are certainly high. Thus in the appendix to his report Mr. Noblemare indicates that the General Secretary is paid in

English money £10,000 a year, the Assistant Secretary £5,000, undersecretaries £4,000 each, departmental directors £2,000, and members of the staffs from £500 to £2,000. These figures are regarded as unnecessarily high.

In addition all the traveling expenses of the officials are paid and this item works out at 600,000 francs. Mr. Noblemare criticizes the new departments which are not in working order but which are costing 750,000 francs for six months, that is to say 1,500,000 francs per year. "We further learn," he said, "that the Brussels conference costs the League 1,500,000 francs, an amount which does not include the separate expenses of each country there represented. As for the International Labor Bureau over which presides Albert Thomas, it has cost for six months over 8,000,000 francs—an annual budget of 16,000,000 francs. This may explain," he remarks dryly, "the elegance of the typewriter girls and the splendor of the offices of the bureau at Geneva on the shores of the lake. France contributes to this organization 500,000 francs."

Mr. Noblemare went on to say that the League of Nations is asking a 1,500,000 francs for the sending of a commission of inquiry into Russia and he asks if this expenditure is really necessary. He is deeply alarmed at the present spendings and he demands with anxiety what the expenses will be when the League of Nations shall have all the permanent departments that it proposes to create.

### A Working Fund

A working fund of more than 4,000,000 francs is asked by the League. The establishment of this working fund is justified according to the budget of the League in consequence of the delay which has been experienced in obtaining contributions from the various parliaments. They pass their budgets very late, with the result that what is due from them does not reach the secretariat of the League except at irregular intervals. The secretariat is, therefore, often obliged to borrow money on which it has, of course, to pay interest, which adds to its budget. Therefore, the League should always have a substantial sum in its hands.

Now all this, according to Mr. Noblemare, may not be strictly necessary and the expenditure seems to be out of proportion to the results obtained. Certainly it can be good neither for the League nor for the countries which adhere to the League to have any loose methods of keeping accounts and of controlling expenditure. Nobody wishes to set up another bureaucratic body whose sole object would be to provide comfortable posts for a number of officials. If the League were to become such an organization it will be quickly discredited. For its own sake it should be rigorously supervised and not allowed to give way to the tendency to spend money uselessly. What Mr. Noblemare than proposes is a small independent body whose functions it would be to examine the accounts and check unwise and luxurious spending.

### EXCLUSION LEAGUE PLANS EXTENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Several western states are joining with California in a concerted effort against any treaty between the United States and Japan which would confer citizenship on Japanese in this country. The Japanese Exclusion League is projecting a plan of extending its organization through Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Idaho and Texas, and forming a central organization of these states.

V. S. McClatchy, a publisher of Sacramento, California, who has recently returned from an extended tour through Japan, has been sent to Washington as the representative of the Japanese Exclusion League, to oppose any action by Congress which would nullify the anti-alien measure recently carried in California.

### Every Kind of a Gift for Wee Folks to Be Found in the Baby Shop

In this interesting shop for little tots are all of comfys garments and requirements that will keep baby snug and warm—many dainty embroidered frocks, cunning bonnets and little accessories—in delightful arrays for the gift seeker.

#### We especially suggest—

Japanese Silk Afghans.  
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Nightgowns of splendid quality flannelette; sizes 4 to 10 years, \$1.95  
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Baby Shop—Third Floor.

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## SHOULD CAMBRIDGE NOW ADMIT WOMEN?

University Senate to Decide Whether Women Are to Be Granted the Right to Full Participation in All Privileges

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—In view of the momentous decision with regard to the admission of women to full university privileges at Cambridge, which will be taken to the senate today, it may be well to recall some of the stages which led up to the vote; especially the stage of discussion in the senate which, following the usual custom, was held some time previously in order to make it possible for non-resident members of the university to read the verbatim report of the discussion before deciding how they would vote.

In December, 1919, the senate of Cambridge University appointed a commission, or syndicate as it is technically named, "to consider the relation of the women students to the university." This commission reported in May of this year that they were unable to come to an agreement, and presented to the senate two reports "A" and "B," each supported by six members. Report "A" would grant to the women students full membership of the university, while report "B" recommends the establishment by the women of an independent women's university with power to grant its own degrees. The vote of the senate which is being taken now on report "A" comes just after the conclusion of term. If report "A" is not accepted on December 8, the senate will vote on report "B" at some later date.

### Overcrowding Severe

The senate spent two days on their discussion, and if a vote had been taken at the end of the second day there is little doubt that report "A" would have been accepted, if one may judge by the general tone of the debate. Superficially the proportions of speakers on the two sides were striking enough; out of 15 speakers only five definitely took up a stand against women's degrees. These members certainly indicate the general feeling of Cambridge and English opinion on the question, and if in the actual vote the opposition proves more formidable it will be on account of certain immediate considerations. The university is exceptionally crowded at present, and in certain respects severely overcrowded.

There is a fear in some quarters that the admission of women to full university rights will not only mean an increased use of all departments of the university by the women who are here already, but that the numbers of women students will rapidly increase. This forms no real reason for refusing to grant women's de-

grees, but a practical difficulty of that nature may prevent a free vote on the general merits of the case.

### Separate University Proposed

The discussion was opened by Professor Sorley, who based his support of a separate university for women on the belief that they must, for the sake of knowledge and of the men themselves, preserve one university in the country controlled by men for men. If Oxford had decided to admit women, that should make Cambridge, the last men's university, consider the proposed change all the more carefully.

Dr. Parry, vice-master of Trinity College, dealt with the fear that report "A" might lead to overcrowding by showing that the university would be better able to control the numbers of women students if they admitted them into the university, than under any alternative arrangement. Report "B" was based on a proposal that had been discussed for the last 25 years, but no one, and least of all the women themselves, had taken any steps to bring about the formation of a separate university. The idea had been brought up again merely to secure the rejection of the proposals of report "A."

### Equality Needed

It was indeed clear throughout the discussion that the idea of the separate university had no warm advocates. The opposition to women's degrees came mostly from those who despaired no change at all, but as some alternative to report "A" seemed necessary, the separate university for women drew their support. The supporters of women's degrees on the other hand were actively fighting for report "A," basing their case on the general grounds of equality for sexes in education.

If the university had been founded for men only, that was merely because at that time it was only men who could carry on advanced education and research. Times have changed, and the distinction must be swept away. Against these arguments, the speakers on the other side raised the question as to the need of an identical education for men and women, and it was claimed that men were on the whole better scholars and research workers, women showing less individual genius.

The whole discussion was influenced considerably by the knowledge that the women's colleges would not accept the idea of a separate university. In face of that fact, report "B" cannot be a solution to the problem of the relation of the women students to the university. If the question is viewed in this light it becomes very probable that today the senate will make its decision in favor of the admission of the women students to full university rights.

### SYRIA ADOPTS ITS FLAG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Council of Ministers has decided upon the form to be adopted for the Syrian flag—a blue ground with a white cross in the middle, and a small tri-color placed at the top of the flag, near the flagstaff.

"A pleasing figure is a perpetual letter of recommendation"—BACON



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## EFFECT OF JAPAN'S POLICY IN CHINA

Until Nation Abandons That Policy, It Is Said, Continual Unrest Will Be Experienced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the present time, the increasing menace of Japanese operations in Chinese territory is occupying a great deal of attention, and it would appear that the Japanese are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to gain their ambitious ends.

The terms of which made it clear that Japan intended to have Russia's support of her policy in China.

A declaration by Marquis Komura, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Japanese House of Representatives in February, 1909, made it clear that henceforth Japanese emigrants would be concentrated in Manchuria and Mongolia, and Japanese politicians and writers have openly talked of making the South Manchurian Railway Company a means of Japanizing the Empire of China.

It is undoubtedly true that Japanese intrigues have added to the internal difficulties of China and the outbreak of the European war in 1914 furnished her with a great opportunity to extend her "Continental Policy" at the expense of China. The capture of Kiaochow by Japan was followed by the presentation of a note to President Yuan-Shih-Kai in January, 1915, and the treaty of May 25, 1915, was imposed upon China, which has never ceased to protest against the arrogance of Japanese imperialism.

Japanese activity in China. The Japanese attitude became more arrogant in South Manchuria, and owing to this Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State of the United States, brought forward his famous proposal for the internationalization of the Manchurian Railway in December, 1909. The united opposition of Russia and Japan caused the abandonment of this scheme, and a further Russo-Japanese agreement was come to in July, 1910, the terms of which made it clear that Japan intended to have Russia's support of her policy in China.

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Before the Chino-Japanese war of 1894-5, China and Japan stood on an equal footing in their diplomatic relations. In fact it is said that some of the westerners wondered if Japan was not a Chinese dependency like Korea. Japan was for a long time dependent upon China for her moral and intellectual culture, and it seemed impossible that Japan should ever become a danger to the Chinese Empire.

A pamphlet published for the China National Defense League in Europe gives a review of the relations existing between China and Japan during the past 25 years. It points out how entirely the positions have been reversed. After the Japanese victory, China was put in an inferior position to Japan from a political point of view. China, however, harbored no feelings of revenge against Japan, but set to work to reconstruct the Chinese Empire, and was quite ready to avail herself of Japanese help in her various schemes of reform. Japan, at that time being still too weak to gain

Menacing China

Meanwhile, the actions of the Japanese began to menace China. Their attitude on the question of the Antung-Mukden Railway alarmed and disgusted the whole Chinese nation and opened their eyes to the danger of and citizens' organizations.



## Pen portrait of the American woman

I NDEPENDENCE—originality—daring. Withal, the sureness born of long familiarity with the wonders of a rich and cosmopolitan country—with the beauties of lands old and new.

In the matter of her dress, a considered perfection, an unerring sense of that which will infallibly contribute to the peculiar sparkling individuality that is hers. Standards of comfort, standards of loveliness, which make her, we believe, the most exacting shopper in the world.

A not unexpected commentary on this elective fastidiousness of the American woman is the fact that she has chosen and made her very own, that silk underwear which the whole world now concedes is in the first rank—

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## TIGHTENING BONDS OF BRITISH EMPIRE

**Major Boosé Declares There Is a Very Pressing Need to Enlighten Britons on Nature of the Empire and Its Meaning**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The British overseas dominions are daily gaining strength, and perhaps the most interesting development is their desire to know each other. This does not prevent a natural rivalry which exists, and should be maintained, for it tends to focus the attention of one to another component part of the Empire. There has been, and there still is, much complaint that England knows little of the dominions. On the other side, it must be confessed that the dominions' knowledge of the United Kingdom is very vague, and no sustained efforts to understand each other better have been formulated officially. The laissez-faire policy seemingly so dear to all Britons may again become evident. They must lean toward each other, and look for help and guidance, not solely from what they affectionately term the "mother country," but from themselves as well.

Despite people's parliaments in various sections of the Empire, an effective move in this direction has not materialized, and this laudable work has been left to outside associations and institutions to develop. Of these the Royal Colonial Institute figures prominently. It has already done yeoman service in the direction indicated, and at the present stage Maj. James R. Boosé, in the capacity of traveling commissioner, is shortly proceeding to the dominion of New Zealand and to the Commonwealth of Australia to further the movement. Major Boosé has done valuable work for the Empire, apart from his military duties, and the King recognized his services by conferring upon him the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George.

### Closer Association Needed

In view of the importance of his mission, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked Major Boosé if he would give his views upon closer Empire union associated with their activities and his special Empire mission. He expressed his willingness to do so, and mentioned that he intended to address meetings upon Empire union and to emphasize the infinite value of closer Empire association, especially at this period of its history. The Royal Colonial Institute had done much to foster intercolonial sympathy. Founded in 1858, and incorporated by royal charter in 1882, its main object had been to work for the permanent unity of the Empire, and to educate the public to the realization of all that the British Empire meant, and the great possibilities which its future held.

"It is a non-sectarian and non-political organization," said Major Boosé, "which exists for the purpose of stimulating the loyalty of all Britons toward the Empire. It provides a place of meeting in London for overseas visitors and promotes social intercourse between residents in the United Kingdom and British subjects, both at home and abroad. It also encourages and facilitates the Empire's trade and industry, especially by the collection and distribution of information and statistics regarding the openings for trade and the natural resources possessed by the various parts of the Empire."

### Living Under the Flag

Major Boosé mentioned that the Trade and Industry Committee had been for some time past one of its most effective features. After the outbreak of war it was the first public body to help to secure for British firms' portion of the trade formerly enjoyed by Germany and Austria. Special reports and much valuable information were now obtained which were of considerable value to buyers and manufacturers throughout the empire. The committee encouraged people who leave the shores of the United Kingdom to continue to live under the British flag.

Educational questions, the commissioner said, were not overlooked, and there was a movement for the promotion of the study of the problems and resources of the Empire by means of lectures and literature. One of their chief objects was to instill in the minds of all classes a knowledge of the great world-wide Empire built by their forefathers which it was their duty to treasure and hand down unimpaired. They had established branches both in the United Kingdom and overseas, and local committees had been formed in several foreign countries, including the United States of America. In the dominions, in the Argentine and in Guatemala, the idea of overseas branches had been received with considerable cordiality. There was, Major Boosé considered, a most pressing need to enlighten the British people on the subject of the Empire, as to what it was, and what it means.

"The war," continued Major Boosé, "if it did immeasurable harm in many ways, conferred upon the British people one great and lasting benefit. It gave them a new and better understanding of the meaning of empire. The rally to the flag of the dominions, colonies and India awakened a new imagination. As the war proceeded it became more and more clear that it was a struggle for the overthrow, or the preservation of the Empire. We became aware that to destroy our world realm, to deprive it of its political and economic prominence, was the ultimate aim of German policy.

### Freedom at Stake

"We began the conflict in the belief that we were fighting for the liberty of Europe. We now realize that our free-

## PARLIAMENT AS AN OUT-OF-DATE MACHINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England — Presiding at a Fabian Society lecture on "The National Government," given by Sidney Webb at Covent Garden, recently, J. H. Thomas, M. P., said that speaking as a Labor man, he had no hesitation in saying that of all the changes now taking place, there was none so noticeable as the tendency among the working classes themselves to take more interest in citizenship. And in taking an interest in citizenship, obviously, national government must be considered.

This far-reaching demonstration of influence, in Major Boosé's opinion, must have vast consequences. There must be a reconstruction, or at least a remodeling of the whole imperial fabric. What form this should take was a question already occupying the attention of the leading statesmen and others, in all parts of the Empire, and would no doubt be fully discussed at the imperial conference of 1921. It was generally recognized that the dominions must have a voice in the future administration of the Empire, and there must be some form of closer union.

"The right of the overseas dominions to take a part in guiding and controlling the foreign policy of Great Britain," said Major Boosé in conclusion, "has been not only admitted, but recognized in a practical manner by the imperial government, which has welcomed representatives from the dominions to its councils, and has invited them to take part in the deliberations of the imperial war council.

This is a step in the right direction and one which the Royal Colonial Institute has steadily advocated during the past 50 years."

working classes have more faith in their political institutions. He wanted to see the workers an intelligent democracy. He could conceive of nothing worse than an ignorant democracy. And if they were to have a Labor government in this country, and the working classes were to govern the destinies of the people, it was essential that the workers should be prepared to educate themselves to undertake that responsibility.

## PLAN TO SETTLE BOUNDARY DISPUTE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria — A commission has been constituted by the French Government for the delimitation of the frontiers between Palestine and the Greater Lebanon. It is composed of several officers of note, and presided over by Robert de Caix, general secretary to the High Commissionariat.

The British Government has also appointed a commission for the same purpose presided over by a colonel said to be as well versed in Eastern questions as was Sir Mark Sikes, who made with the French former High Commissioner the famous Sikes-Picot agreement.

The inhabitants of the Greater Lebanon have been pressing upon the attention of the commission the importance to the former of having the district of Houle included in the boundaries of the Greater Lebanon, from which, they declare, it is impossible, geographically to justify its

separation, and which from ancient times has formed a part of the Vilayet of Beirut. Also, they assert, Palestine is so rich in agricultural land, that it could have no excuse for trying to frustrate their efforts to retain this region.

## LEGISLATORS WHO RAISED THEIR SALARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The members of the New Zealand Parliament have raised their own salaries. They have exposed themselves to a few sneers, but as a matter of fact the increases are generally considered reasonable enough in view of the increased cost of living and responsibilities of members of the Legislature.

It has been rather refreshing to find that for once the Labor members, who are apt to lay claim to superior virtue in such matters, are in hearty accord with other legislators. The leader of the Labor Party, Mr. Holland, declared some time ago that all he wanted for himself was the wage of a laborer. But when the new salary scale made its appearance he urged merely that it should be made retrospective for nine months.

Members of the House of Representatives, the elected chamber, are to receive £200 a year, instead of the £300 a year they have been paid for the last 20 years or so. Members of the Legislative Council, the nominating chamber, are to be paid £350 in place of £200. The Prime Minister is to receive £2000 a year and other

ministers are to be paid £1300 a year each. The Speaker of the House will be paid £1000 a year and the Speaker of the Council £800.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, was offered £2500 by the House, but he refused to accept more than £2000. He might reasonably have taken the larger amount, in view of the immense amount of detailed business work that New Zealand imposes upon the head of his government. Mr. Massey has control of the state railways, with a general manager receiving £2000 a year as his immediate subordinate. He supervises, either directly or through other ministers, the post and telegraph office, railway and hydroelectric construction, state coal mines, the marketing of many millions' worth of wool, meat and dairy produce, state advances to settlers and workers, and a dozen other of the socialistic activities that have been attached to the New Zealand Government.

The system may be good or bad. In any case it is obvious that if the dominion is going to make a business manager on a very large scale of the head of its government, it ought to pay him a salary the size of the job.

## LABOR PARTY DISSATISFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — Dissatisfied with the progress made in the Ontario Legislature with their group led by the Hon. W. R. Rollo, the Independent Labor Party of Ontario has expressed itself as in favor of their representatives being under the leadership of one who is outside the Cabinet.



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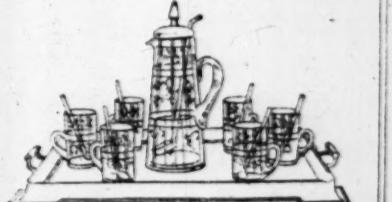
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## SPAIN CLEARING UP AFTER THE VICTORY

**Brush With Tribesmen in Hills Surrounding Sheshuan, However, Is Somewhat Disastrous and Creates Bad Impression**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco—It was said that after Spain had duly established herself at Sheshuan a little clearing up would remain to be done outside before any sort of security could be considered to be established there. Perhaps more of such clearing up—for which, as already reported, full arrangements were made in advance by General Berenguer—may have to be done than had been expected, but it will all be done, and effectively, in good time. The tribesmen in the hills round about Sheshuan gathered themselves for the most formidable attack they could make, a few days after the Spaniards had entered the "holy city," and from their own point of view it did them much credit.

They created a stir, inflicted 22 fatalities and 103 wounded on the Spanish forces, gave a splendid time to the sensation mongers and the few remaining anti-Moroccan people in Madrid, and caused certain foreign critics at Tangier to send out telegrams to distant countries putting the worst possible complexion upon the case and inevitably remarking how very much better the French manage these things, and how perfectly the French forces accomplished the occupation of Wazzan. As a matter of fact much of this recent trouble was due not alone to the tribesmen with which Spain has been dealing but to contingents of newcomers who have come along from the region of Wazzan itself, not having been entirely overcome, subdued and conciliated as is the Spanish method of procedure and progress, but simply pushed on and thrust into the Spanish zone.

### An Unfortunate Impression

It is not desired to minimize the flair that has just taken place, and it is created for the moment an unfortunate impression in Spain, but the exaggerated suggestions that are made concerning it are ridiculous. Spain is quite well established at Sheshuan.

By the way, the spelling of the city just given is the one which will probably be followed by Anglo-Saxon geographers and others, but it has been going by all sorts of names in Spain. After great rivalry between Xexuan and Chechauen, the min-festalist organ favoring the former, while the two most widely circulated newspapers attached themselves to the other, General Berenguer, as High Commissioner, has intervened by saying that in all official and other documents the city will in future be called neither Xexuan nor Chechauen, but just Xanien, which was what the Moors called it.

As to the recent operation, which has so much pleased the critics of Spain in Morocco, the official report telegraphed by General Berenguer is simple and convincing enough. He said that he had carried through an operation to assure the tranquillity of Sheshuan and the gardens and orchards that surround it, which have been constantly attacked by raiders of the tribes of Ajmas, Beni Baber and Beni Hamed, who were encamped in the surrounding heights which dominate the place, and who each day were increasing their objectives, aiming now at a position known as Muratahar and three other posts where the Spaniards had established fortifications.

### A Severe Combat

The combat, which had lasted 12 hours, had been very severe as the whole of the Ajmas tribe, with strong

contingents from the others, returned again and again to the attack. Muratahar had been violently assailed, the enemy reaching the wire protections notwithstanding a heavy fire made upon him from artillery at Elda. Reinforcements were sent for from Tetuan, and these came along speedily by night, when the enemy was put to flight. In a later message General Berenguer said that the enemy in extraordinary numbers had made a supreme effort to prevent the Spanish work of fortification and to continue to dominate the surroundings of the city, and so bring about a blockade. Not only had the Spanish effort succeeded thoroughly and security been established within a radius of three miles, but the rebels had had such a shaking as would probably assist Spanish policy in the direction of the total submission of the Ajmas. Complete tranquillity was established afterwards, the people of Sheshuan going out to work on their lands outside the walls, as they had previously been afraid to do. General Berenguer added that the problem which presented most difficulty to him at the moment and required most attention was that of supplies of every kind for the garrison that must remain at Sheshuan, and the supplementary forces that might come along, and he was now devoting himself to that problem.

### Blockade Rumors

News from Madrid indicates that the people and newspapers were considerably alarmed by rumors that it was rather difficult to mark down, but which plainly had some connection with a pessimistic and entirely inaccurate message sent from Tangier to a London newspaper and telegraphed on to Madrid. The rumors were that the rebels had established a blockade of Sheshuan, that General Berenguer and his men were shut up there and that the lines of communication with the base had been cut. On this, which was, of course, entirely wrong, some of the newspapers jumped to the worst conclusions and the "Liberal," for instance, came out with a very depressing leading article suggesting that Spain, with the taking of Sheshuan, was now entering upon the worst and most difficult part of her troubles in Morocco.

I wondered once again if Morocco was going to be worth the price that was being paid for it. Information, it said, was wanting, and whatever might be the dictates of civilization, international obligations, the development of riches and so forth, the public would want to know if the results would correspond to what was being done to achieve them. They would want to know if the political objective was succeeding as the military one had done. So are displayed the keen susceptibilities of persons in Spain. This was just the old way of talk and thought up to a year or more ago.

### A Fervent Welcome

As a matter of fact what was really happening when those bewailing lines were being read in Madrid was that General Berenguer, instead of being blockaded in Sheshuan, was being splendidly welcomed in his return from there to Tetuan. The city on various other occasions had displayed its warm appreciation of the work that the High Commissioner was doing and the way he was doing it; but not before had it paid him such compliments as now. All the shops were closed, and the balconies of all the houses were decorated with flags and bunting. When, on arrival, he stepped into his automobile to proceed to the Plaza de Alfonso XIII, the children from all the public schools and the Mussulman "cofradias" who were carrying flags, lined the way.

The Spanish consul in the name of

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the colony stopped the car and made a speech of fervent welcome, congratulating the General on the glorious efforts that had carried the army to victory. Afterward he made his way to the presidency, the people vociferously acclaiming him all the way, while at his headquarters bands of music were playing and rendering him every sort of honor. Later all the authorities, the grand vizier, the consular corps, commissions of all the societies in Tetuan, and prominent Moors called to pay their respects and offer their sincere congratulations.

## RELIEF WORK FOR THE JEWS IN UKRAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Interesting and of far-reaching importance is the new method of transmitting power by wave impulse. The new power can be applied to almost any of the tools and appliances in daily use in the workshops, factories, and mines of the world, and can be transmitted through fixed or flexible steel pipes for considerable distances without any appreciable loss. It is anticipated that wave transmission will revolutionize such industries as mining, as it can safely be used where steam power and electric current are impracticable, if not highly dangerous.

Described in non-technical language, the essential apparatus consists of a wave generator having one or more cylinders connected by crankshaft with any prime power, steam, electricity, or petrol motor; a pipe line, consisting of rigid or flexible piping (or both) to convey the power to the point of application; and a wave motor consisting of one or more cylinders to receive the power and apply it to the tool or other mechanism it is desired to operate. It will be seen that any movement imparted to the pistons at the generator end could be conveyed instantaneously through the column of water in the pipe to the motor end, with no more loss of power than might be caused by pipe leakage. Water is the medium found satisfactory under general conditions, although oil or other fluid may be used.

It may be asked, in what way does this differ from hydraulic power? In the latter there is a continuous flow of water, but in wave transmission only an impulse movement forward and backward about mean positions. Electricity provides an excellent analogy by which the difference can be made clear. Hydraulic power may be represented by the continuous, and wave transmission by the alternating current. The analogy does not end here, however, and the laws governing electricity are found to be almost interchangeable with those governing wave transmission.

The apparatus is strikingly simple,

robust, and compact. Translated into commercial terms, that ought to mean reliability and economy both in initial and running costs. The application of wave transmission perhaps is seen in its simplest form in the rock drill. The generator may be situated at the source of power, or mounted on wheels as a self-contained unit with an electric motor. In the latter form it can be run on rails through narrow galleries, or even tunnels to the desired position, whence the power can be transmitted along the piping to the actual scene of the drilling operation. Used in this way it is estimated that wave transmission shows a saving up to 80 per cent in over-all efficiency when compared with compressed air systems.

An idea of the adaptability of the new power transmission may be gathered from the fact that it is now being used or designed for riveting hammers, stamp presses, rolling mills, forging hammers, stone crushers, variable speed motors, and pile drivers.

The punishments prescribed begin with a maximum fine of £100 for the first contravention. In the case of a corporation, the maximum penalty for the first offense is £200. Nominal penalties are only to be inflicted if the court is satisfied that the offense was committed through inadvertence. For the second offense the maximum penalty is to be £200 for an individual or £500 for a corporation. For a second offense imprisonment not exceeding six months may be ordered.

Any person guilty of a third or subsequent offense, in addition to a largely increased fine may be sentenced to five years' penal servitude, while a company so offending may be compulsorily wound up. The person or persons in the company who actually perpetrated the offense would also be liable to imprisonment as in the case of individual offenders.

"Necessary commodities" are to be defined to include coal, firewood, coke, kerosene, petrol, or other fuel; any article of food or drink; any article of clothing or apparel for man; any article made of wool, linen, or cotton; agricultural implements; tools of trade; seeds for sowing; any articles of furniture; building material.

"Necessary services" will mean the operations of trade, wholesale and retail. It will endow the new court to be established with power to review any transaction whatever.

It will be incumbent on every seller of goods or supplier of services to give the buyer a docket to show the price paid, and the buyer, if aggrieved, may bring the vendor to court. The government further takes the right to issue any regulations it thinks necessary without check or sanction from Parliament.

The punishments prescribed begin with a maximum fine of £100 for the first contravention. In the case of a corporation, the maximum penalty for the first offense is £200. Nominal penalties are only to be inflicted if the court is satisfied that the offense was committed through inadvertence. For the second offense the maximum penalty is to be £200 for an individual or £500 for a corporation. For a second offense imprisonment not exceeding six months may be ordered.

The New South Wales Chamber of Commerce considered the bill at a special meeting, and strongly condemned it.

Clause 10 says that the president of the Protecting and Prevention Court shall investigate and inquire into the nature, extent, development and operations of trusts, companies, firms, combinations, agreements, and arrangements connected with mining, manufactures, trade, commerce, finance, carriage, or transport, in order to ascertain whether they tend to the creation of monopolies or to the restraint of trade, or to the abuse of a power to control trade.

The New South Wales Chamber of Commerce considered the bill at a special meeting, and strongly condemned it.

## FARM LABOR FOR ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, for the Province of Ontario, who has just arrived back from England, states that next spring there will be between 10,000 and 15,000 farmers and farm laborers emigrating from England and Scotland to Ontario. The Minister expects that the first party of about 750 will sail for Canada about the end of March. Mr. Doherty also expects that large parties of agricultural workers will come to Ontario from Denmark, Norway and Sweden next spring. Agriculturists are the only ones who will be encouraged to come to Ontario.

## NO PROFITEERING FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Labor Government of New South Wales has introduced its anti-profiteering bill, intended to cover all

"Necessary services" will mean the



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## ADRIATIC QUESTION SETTLED AMICABLY

Dalmatia Is Now Made Part of Jugo-Slavia and Public Opinion in Italy Has Loyally Accepted the Decision

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MARGHERITA LIGURE, Italy.—The Adriatic question, which has perplexed politicians, diplomats and journalists ever since the publication of the secret treaty of London of April 26, 1915, has at last been settled by direct negotiations between the Italian and the Jugo-Slav delegates in the beautiful Villa Spinola, the property of a rich Dalmatian, at that charming spot on the Genoese coast, Santa Margherita Ligure. After all the ink that has been shed over this question, after the vehement polemics to which it has given rise in the press, after the vast propaganda on either side, it is an intense relief to realize that at last the frontier between Italy and Jugo-Slavia has been fixed.

When it had been finally realized that Mr. Scialoja's ingenious theory that Italy could retain all of Northern Dalmatia by virtue of the Treaty of London, and also obtain Fiume (which Baron Sonnino had in that treaty assigned to Croatia) despite the treaty in virtue of self-determination, was impossible, then the ground was at last cleared for negotiation. Count Sforza and Mr. Bonomi, the Italian ministers of foreign affairs and war, who were the leading Italian delegates at the Ligurian Conference, started with the recognition of Fiume as an independent free state, and did not claim its annexation to Italy.

### The Strategic Frontier

Their main thesis, unlike that of their predecessors, was the necessity for Italy of a sound and safe land frontier on the east, and this frontier they have obtained in the Julian Alps by receiving the acceptance from Mr. Vesnić, Dr. Trumbić and Kosta Stoyanović, the Jugo-Slav Premier and Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, who represented Jugo-Slavia at Santa Margherita Ligure, of the Schneeberg (or Monte Nevoso, as the Italians translate it) as their boundary. Although the Jugo-Slavs obtained two modifications of this strategic frontier, one near Longarone in the north, the other at Castrov in the south, this frontier involved a considerable ethnographic sacrifice upon their part; for, as Count Sforza himself stated, there will now be nearly half a million Slavs within the Italian borders, which embrace the whole of Istria, and the classic land of Liburnia, at the head of the Quarnero, so well known to readers of Horace for its swift brigantines.

Within the new Italian military frontier falls the district of Volosca, with a large Slav population. But the Jugo-Slav delegates rightly felt that the time had come to make an agreement in the mutual interest of all parties concerned. It is unfortunate that this sacrifice inevitably falls upon one, and that the smallest section of the triune kingdom, the Slovenes. But that was inevitable and had long been foreseen by their friends.

### The Strategic Frontier

The second point gained by the Italian delegates was the territorial con-

tiguity between their new frontier and that of the independent state of Fiume. To this the Jugo-Slavs at first objected, partly because they feared that territorial contact might produce Italian intrigues and still more because of the dangers of contraband. The Italians argued that the Jugo-Slavs touched Fiume on the other side at Susak, and that, therefore, if it were really to be a buffer state, it must be in contact with Italian territory on the other. This question, really, in point of distance, is far off only a few kilometers, was settled in favor of the Italians, who also received the islands of Cherso and Lussin near the Istrian coast, and to the south the small Dalmatian island of Lagosta. The Italians claimed but have not obtained the much better known island of Lissa, which has found a double entry in modern history by the two naval battles fought there between the British and the French in 1811, and the Austrians and the Italians in 1866, and which during the Napoleonic wars, from 1812 to 1815, was the British naval base in the Adriatic.

But Lissa, as a British naval expert told the writer in the course of the recent war, has ceased to have strategic importance under modern conditions. Besides, its population of several thousands is practically wholly Slav, and for that reason Mr. Scialoja considered it to be unsuitable for an Italian naval base, for dock yards should be near a friendly population.

Lagosta, on the other hand, has only some 1200 inhabitants, and conse-

quently the idea of nationality will be less infringed there than would have been the case at Lissa, had that island become an Italian naval station.

The cession of Lagosta was, in fact, recom-

mended in the memorandum of Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George of January 9.

### The Future of Dalmatia

The third part of the Santa Margherita agreement regards Dalmatia. On the Dalmatian mainland (the islands have already been dealt with), Italy obtains Zara alone; Sebenico and the rest of that Province goes to Jugo-Slavia. The Jugo-Slavs at Santa Margherita were prepared to recognize the autonomy of Zara; the Italian delegates obtained its annexation to Italy. Zara is admittedly a preponderantly Italian town—indeed, the only city in all Dalmatia in which the Italian element is in the majority. It was, therefore, natural upon ethnographic grounds that it should form part of Italy.

The only real difficulty involved in this solution is economic. Zara has, except its manufacture of maraschino, practically no trade. Under the Austrian rule, as the capital of Dalmatia, it was the seat of the provincial government, and consequently the residence of practically all the civil service of Dalmatia. Now, a mere handful of officials will suffice for the government of what will henceforth be one of many small Italian provincial towns; and a Taranto in the Genoese newspaper, "Cafaro," calculates that 620 families of Zara, or about 3100 persons, that is, about 25 per cent of the population, will eventually emigrate. Not only so, but Zara is on a very small scale what Raul is on a large one—a city which consumes but does not produce, the reverse, in fact, of Spalato on a small scale in Dalmatia and Milan on a large one in Italy.

Zara has only one important manu-

facture, which gives work to the

workmen of seven firms, the two principal of which are Italian. Consequently, unless Zara comes to terms economically with the Jugo-Slavs and enters the Jugo-Slav Customs Union, her practically sole industry—for her small flour mill and her manufactory of wax have little value and employ few hands—will be at the mercy of the Jugo-Slav tariff. Not only so, but during all the long Austrian occupation of Dalmatia, which began in 1797 and lasted (with the brief interval of the French occupation, which ended in 1814) down to the recent peace, Zara, its capital, was never connected with its "Hinterland" by a railway, or even united with the other Dalmatian coast-towns by any means of rapid communication except that by sea or, in very modern times, by motor. Thus, Zara, which for sentimental reasons wished to become Italian—economically she was certainly better off under Austria as the provincial capital and seat of the provincial diet—will have to be supported by Italy as an isolated transmarine colony, much as Boulogne or Calais or Dunkerque were by England, when those stations on the French coast belonged to the English Crown.

### Settlements Left in Jugo-Slavia

The treaty between the two states provides also guarantees for the Italian settlements left in the remaining coast towns of Dalmatia, which now belong to Jugo-Slavia—Lebenic, Tran, Spalato, Ragusa and Cattaro. The number of these—for the bulk of the Italian Dalmatians were in Zara—is far inferior to that of the Jugo-Slavs left within the Italian frontier, especially in Istria and Liburnia; and consequently Italy possesses from that fact a powerful guarantee for the good treatment by the Jugo-Slavs of her lost children. But she proposes to found scholarships for them at the University of Padua, just as the Venetian Republic did for the Ionian Islanders during her long occupation of those seven islands down to 1797.

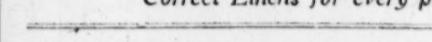
They may also avail themselves of Italian citizenship. But one may trust that, when once those municipal jealousies, diabolically fostered by Austria between the Italians and Slavs of Dalmatia upon the basis of "Divide et impera," have disappeared, and the long agitation of the last five years has ceased, the Dalmatian people, Jugo-Slavs and Italians alike, will let bygones be bygones, and live and let live. Before the war, and even under Austria, except at election times, they got on well together. Dalmatia has now become by the agreement of Santa Margherita Ligure a part of Jugo-Slavia, except Zara and two or three strategic islands, and public opinion in Italy, with the exception of the little band of Nationalists, has already loyally and sensibly accepted this accomplished fact.

While the purchasing power of gold has decreased," continued the Yukon member, "the value of silver has increased, with the result that an impetus has been given to prospecting for that metal. As a consequence a very promising new silver camp has sprung up at Keno Hill, on the Mayo River, a tributary of the Stewart, about 25 miles southeast of Dawson. The camp has a population of 500 people. The ores are galena, carrying very high values of lead and silver. The lead contents average about 60 per cent, and the silver runs from 80 ounces to the ton to 250 ounces. Keno Hill is in the center of a new district, discovered only last year, and other discoveries have been made in the vicinity over 50 miles in length. In fact, these discoveries are the most promising since the gold discovery in the Klondike in 1896, and I look to see a permanent lode mining camp in the Yukon again before very long."

**Saloons Disappearing**

Dr. Thompson states that prohibition

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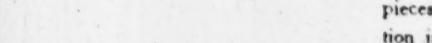


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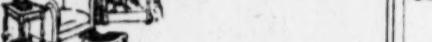
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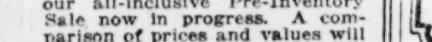
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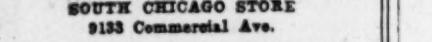
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## NEW ERA SEEN IN YUKON TERRITORY

Recent Silver Discoveries Give Big Impetus to Prospecting —People Keen on Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A three months' tour of the Yukon Territory has convinced Dr. Thompson, M. P., in the Federal House for that far north portion of the Dominion, that a new industrial era is commencing to dawn for the territory owing to recent finds of silver in the Keno Hill district on the Mayo River, 250 miles southwest of Dawson City. In an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Thompson said:

"The fact that the purchasing power of gold is not what it was before the war has affected the gold mining industry of the Yukon as it has throughout the world. An ounce of gold today will not purchase within 40 per cent as much labor, transportation or supplies as it did in 1914. The price of gold has remained stable, while the cost of production has tremendously increased. This has affected the output of placer gold in the Territory to a very marked degree. In 1900 the Yukon produced 44 tons of gold valued at \$22,000,000. During the years immediately before the war the average annually was about \$5,000,000. This year we will do well to produce \$2,000,000 worth."

**Purchasing Power Falls**

"The result of these conditions has not only been to decrease the output of gold, but to take away from the prospectors the impetus for making new discoveries. There are, however, very large areas of low grade gravels which will yet be worked in the Yukon just as soon as normal conditions return. While the purchasing power of gold has decreased," continued the Yukon member, "the value of silver has increased, with the result that an impetus has been given to prospecting for that metal. As a consequence a very promising new silver camp has sprung up at Keno Hill, on the Mayo River, a tributary of the Stewart, about 25 miles southeast of Dawson. The camp has a population of 500 people. The ores are galena, carrying very high values of lead and silver. The lead contents average about 60 per cent, and the silver runs from 80 ounces to the ton to 250 ounces. Keno Hill is in the center of a new district, discovered only last year, and other discoveries have been made in the vicinity over 50 miles in length. In fact, these discoveries are the most promising since the gold discovery in the Klondike in 1896, and I look to see a permanent lode mining camp in the Yukon again before very long."

**Saloons Disappearing**

Dr. Thompson states that prohibition

is a live issue in the Territory, and declares that the boisterous saloon of other days has disappeared. The first prohibition vote taken was several years ago. On that occasion the "wets" won by a majority of three. This year a further vote was taken and the victory was reversed for the "drys."

Later an order-in-council was passed providing that the administrator of the Territory could issue permits to householders by which they could import a maximum of 10 gallons per annum. Such permits are liable to cancellation on abuse by the holder. But the population is not contented with this state of affairs, and on July next a plebiscite will be held under the amended Federal Scott Act to ascertain whether the Yukon shall prohibit the importation of liquor for any other purpose than that of "medicinal, sacramental, or scientific usages."

**HOW AEROPLANES REDUCE PORTAGING**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

GRANDMERE, Quebec.—An admirable illustration of the effective work of aircraft in forestry is given in a description of the operations of the foresters of the Laurentide Company, on the St. Maurice River. Among the different classes of work was a flight of 44 miles to stake out a mining claim. The plane carried four people, two tents, folding canoe, provisions and instruments. The party stayed out two nights and much time was saved, as in the ordinary course of events it would have taken two days' travel each way by canoe, and with the plane it took less than an hour.

A boundary survey of some limits had to be made and the starting point was difficult to locate, as, if all the work were to be done on the ground, 22 miles of chaining through the woods would be necessary to locate an intersection from which to commence. The plane was sent up and the three

## FAITHFUL PORTRAITS

Mirror of Downing Street. By A Gentleman with a Duster. London: Mills & Boon. \$2.

Books that strike the personal note are in high favor today. Lord Fisher, Mrs. Asquith and Colonel Repington are reckoned to be the "best sellers" on the book counter; and it is not to be wondered at that the anonymous author of the "Mirror of Downing Street" should seize the favorable moment to present his "political reflections" to the public. His publishers ascribe to him the intention "to rouse people of all classes . . . to set up higher standards in the life of the nation" by drawing faithful portraits of our leading men and thus showing how the influences of public life mold personal character.

Signing himself "A Gentleman with a Duster" the author's method is to burnish the mirrors of Downing Street (the Prime Minister's residence) so that the public may see therein the true reflections of those who pass in and out of that famous house. Whether the reflections are really true or not is one of the minor controversies of London talk at this moment, and the identity of the duster is a matter of lively speculation. The objects of this "Gentleman's" attention are Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Lord Carnock (better known as Sir Arthur Nicolson of the Foreign Office), Lord Fisher, Lord Kitchener, Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Churchill, Lord Haldane, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Rhondda, Lord Inverforth and Lord Leverhulme. The omission of any figure in the Labor world is noteworthy, and it is also significant that the author reserves most of his praise for those who do not properly belong to the world of Downing Street at all. He sets out with a moral bias against the whole political world and on page 194 proounds the remarkable untruth that the vaunted "good sense of the House of Commons" is really a conspiracy to resist genius and to enthrone the average man." The author means, of course, that a political democracy tends to choose its representatives from among men who are congenial to it and the general average of political representatives cannot, therefore be much higher than the average level throughout human society. But is that a fault? And is the contempt of the "high-brow" for the political man necessarily a sign of the latter's inferiority? Opinions on that will differ; but it is a matter of common observation that the House of Commons is only too willing to enthrone genius if it can be found. Short of genius, the House likes the talented, the unusual, the note of freshness wherever found. It was not the House of Commons that dismissed Hilaire Belloc from public life; it was not the House of Commons that broke Sir Charles Dilke; and in our own day the House of Commons may claim that it gave instant recognition to Winston Churchill and Lloyd George, two living politicians who came near genius.

Our "Gentleman with the Duster," however, detests politicians, with one exception. He passes moral censure on Arthur James Balfour with such severity, and sometimes with such misplaced emphasis, that one almost suspects a personal grievance behind the damning epithets. The judgment, here, is too sweeping to be true. On Churchill it is more balanced and comes very near the truth. On Lord Robert Cecil he touches with a hand much less sure of its material. He is aware that Cecil is at the turning point of a great career and that there is a danger of his losing the way and wandering off into a wilderness of comparative ineffectiveness. But he does not explain, he does no more than hint at the reasons in Cecilian character for the possibility of failure in a career which three years ago promised to be the greatest political phenomenon—after Lloyd George—of our post-war era. The study of the Prime Minister himself is one of the best. "If he had been able to keep the wings of his youth he might have been almost the greatest man in British history . . . but vulgar friendships, the corroding of cynicism . . . love of luxury . . ." these have been his undoing.

Alone among the politicians Lord Haldane receives unstinted praise. At the head of the chapter on him we read the judgment of Gilbert Murray on Xenophon—"He is Attic in the sense that he has no bombast, and does not strive after effect, and that he can speak interestingly on many subjects without raising his voice." It is a pleasant quotation, appropriate to Lord Haldane and explains one of the causes of his fall in the war. He was not a vivid enough figure to suit the press or the public in the excitement of war, nor did he ever seek to make a good press for himself. But he is coming to his own again now and this chapter is but one of many signs of a public desire to make handsome amends for brutal injustice.

In these 13 portraits there is quite a good picture gallery of British public men. The author has shown a good deal of skill, a vast amount of political knowledge, and a high purpose in writing the book. Yet, at the end of it all one feels that too often the mirror is like those convex or concave glasses that showmen use to amuse the public. So he has not written what he set out to write; though the book is both readable and well worth reading. And that is perhaps praise enough!

## A SHORT HISTORY OF BELGIUM

Belgium, The Making of a Nation. By J. Vander Linden, Professor of History in the University of Liege, Translated by Sybil Jane, Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. \$2.75.

In the preface to his book of Belgium Professor Vander Linden remarks, "No land, it is true, possesses

a more international history." The simple accuracy of this statement renders the author's achievement in compressing the entire history of Belgium, from the Roman Conquest down to 1914, into one small volume of some three hundred pages all the more remarkable. For Prof. Vander Linden's Belgium is not a mere dry-as-dust succession of facts. It is a very readable, well-woven story, whilst every opportunity is taken of modern typographical methods to render it useful as a textbook and a book of reference. Particularly valuable, as well as particularly interesting, are the three last chapters, which were written specially for the English edition. In sections II and III, of chapter 13, entitled, respectively, "The Catholic-Liberal Ascendancy, and The Crisis of the Years 1846, 1847 and 1848 will be found particularly interesting and illuminating in the light of the events of the past few years. The book is supplied with several excellent maps, and a useful index, whilst Sybil Jane's work as translator has been most acceptably done.

## A NEW VOLUME OF SKETCHES

Letzte Bilder. By Herbert Eulenberg. Berlin: Bruno Cassirer. M. 6.50.

This volume is intended to conclude the series of which the previous volumes were Schattenbilder and Neuenbilder, now widely known in Germany. Many will welcome the hope held out in the preface that this "last appearance" may resemble others in its lack of finality. Herbert Eulenberg, who is fond of prefacing his books, has written a preface—witness the five in Schattenbilder—introducing this volume with an attractive, humorous bit of self-criticism, with much of which one can agree. One may, however, smile at the author's prediction of danger of losing spontaneity and falling into a set style if he persists in this kind of silhouette painting: there is too much versatility to allow of such fear. His characters live; this indeed the sketches have in common, but the method of treatment is as varied as possible. In this last volume a new departure is the adoption of verse as the medium of many of the sketches, and the dramatic bent of the author that plays with words as if they were colors and with phrases as if they were melodies.

He is not a flatterer, whether considering himself or the country that he has for the nonce abandoned. "It was," he says of the United States, "definitely a land that cared nothing for literature, the casting of transient life into the permanence of beautiful form. As the world advanced in years, the general importance of literature, it seemed to me, diminished; the truth was that the people didn't care for it."

Yet though the world didn't seem to care for it, Hergesheimer did, and does, and his growing following is a practical refutation of his cheerless, if passing, outlook. Stranger to illusions that he seeks to be, he finds himself considering the flight of his youth without regret. "An extremely bad period, that, when I tried to write without knowledge or support, reaching from 20 until well after 30, when I managed to sell a scrap of prose. From then until 40 the time had gone in a flash, a scratching of the pen: it seemed incredible that the seven books on a shelf bearing my name had been the result of so brief, so immaterial a time. Now, stranger still, I was in Cuba, gazing peacefully into the dim, expansive space, congratulating myself on the loss, the pure lapse, of what was called man's most precious possession."

Hergesheimer's deep sensitiveness to color is doubtless a carrying over into the art of writing, of that in which he had drenched himself during his attempt to become a painter. It is no mere phrase-making that compares his page to a canvas, and his pen to a brush; at this late date it is folly to hoop a man about with a label, yet in Hergesheimer there is not a little of the Parnassian—not only in his writing but in the mentality behind it. The aloofness connotes by such an attitude crops out in his statement that "I was even incapable of supporting myself, a task so easy that it was successfully performed by three-quarters of the fools on earth." On the other hand, the music in him, the response to nuances of art and life reveal a symbolist strain as well. An aloof modern he is, then, in his book on Havana; he is not so eager to improve or reform the world as he is to enrich it with a new sound, a new hue, a new thrill.

As a book of travel dealing with a Spanish-American country, the volume is a rarity, in that says not a word of trade, holds not a figure of commercial statistics, breathes not a sound of partisan politics and factional intrigue. That an artist, and not a salesman, wrote the book, is fortunate for Havana as well as for

## THE CUBAN CAPITAL

San Cristóbal de la Habana. By Joseph Hergesheimer. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

It is a platitude of travel that one gets from a journey to foreign parts only what he brings to it. Remy de Gourmont, in one of his delightful and discerning "Promenades Philosophiques," speaks of the unimaginative and unobservant type of traveler who remembers Rome as the place where he bought a certain waistcoat—the kind who must consult his guidebook to recall what he has seen on a trip. Joseph Hergesheimer is hardly of that stripe, nor will his book on Havana complete with the guidebook on Cuba. Whatever may have been the fascination that drew him to the capital of the Pearl of the Antilles, when he arrived he began to look at Joseph Hergesheimer through the eyes of San Cristóbal de la Habana—to explore himself from the vantage-point of a new terrain. The book, therefore, in addition to presenting a colorful view of certain phases of Hayanese life, is in no small degree autobiographical, speculative, personal thinking out loud. Indeed, if one is interested in Hergesheimer the writer of fiction, if one is curious as to how possible novels take shape in the author's thoughts and likes to follow the process from one suggestion to another, this book will provide good fare for one's curiosity.

It could hardly be further from the conventional record of a holiday; from the very nature of its origin it needs no illustrations—to illustrate it with "views" would at once cheapen the volume. The "views" are there, however, set down in a verbal style that plays with words as if they were colors and with phrases as if they were melodies.

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our own readers. And because an artist wrote it, it is a book not only about a city, but about the soul of a city and the personality of the man who traveled to a new nook of himself via Cuba's capital.

## JOURNALS AND JOURNALISM

Il Giornale e il Giornalismo. By Pasquale Parisi. Naples: Giannini. \$1.10.

Mr. Parisi is a journalist who is extremely proud of his profession, believing it to be the greatest factor for good in our modern civilization, and he has written "with enthusiasm and faith" a supremely interesting volume on the origins and the evolution of the newspaper followed by some chapters on the men who write the newspapers and the peculiar qualities which go to the making of a journalist. Given the space at the author's disposal, he has produced a most comprehensive work of which every page is alive and readable.

The Chinese were the first to invent "organs of information," but European journalism begins with the "Ephemerides" of the Greeks and the "Daily Acts of the Roman people." Sainte Beuve fancifully remarked that the Romans engraved their first news sheets on marble and bronze, but a less enduring publication soon prevailed written by scribes and distributed from hand to hand.

Italy has established her claim to the first news sheet of modern times and against the growing institution the church hurled her thunderbolts. Italy also, or rather Venice, produced the first printed newspaper in Europe in the fifteenth century, though China had one in the fourth century, which is still going and is still the official organ of Peking, thereby making other papers, however long ago established, seem somewhat parvenu. In the eighteenth century English newspapers easily won the "largest circulation."

The United States "commenced" journalism in Boston in 1760, but the colonial authorities stopped publication after the second number and it was not till 14 years later that Campbell with the "Boston News Letter" began the era of American journalism, which is today by far the most successful in the world. It was America which invented the all-important system of advertisements which more than anything else has made the modern newspaper what it is. Indeed it is only comparatively lately that continental newspapers have followed—and afar off—America's lead and England's example in the matter of advertising.

The French Revolution unchained the press and France had a series of journals which found their contemporaries in other countries representing every opinion, but Napoleon proved a rigorous censor and it was not really till 1830 that the European press took on its modern aspect of liberty and enterprise. The history of journalism is indeed the history of civilization, of the marks of progress. And with the story of the evolution of the newspaper, that of the newspaper man, from obscurity and danger to freedom and indiscipline, goes hand in hand. Mr. Parisi discusses with sympathy and intelligence the nature of the "fourth estate," and he grows eloquent on the human beings who are behind the anonymous columns, the special agencies; the hewers of wood and drawers of water in this great institution, their ability, their industry, their

music in him, the response to nuances of art and life reveal a symbolist strain as well. An aloof modern he is, then, in his book on Havana; he is not so eager to improve or reform the world as he is to enrich it with a new sound, a new hue, a new thrill.

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pride in their newspaper which absorbs all personal interests. Never has their case been more eloquently put, never has their mission been more clearly outlined. A great deal might be written about this stimulating book, but the best thing is to send readers to the book itself. More especially can it be recommended to newspaper men themselves who should engrave on their hearts the closing words of one of the chapters: "Of all workers, those of the written word have today the duty of laboring for the reconstruction of the great edifice of civilization and commonwealth of the future."

## THE OXFORD LETTER

It must be confessed that the Oxford letter to the professors of Germany and Austria to some extent missed fire. It was sharply criticized in the land of its origin, both within and without the walls of the university; and the reply of the recipients was tepid when compared with the general phenomena which he describes.

Our political organism during the last half century has moved forward slowly and cautiously. Our plunge into industrialism on a large scale has pretty effectively shattered the old-fashioned economics of individualism which condemned the most elementary social and humanitarian legislation as "pauperizing" and "Socialistic." On the other hand, of all civilized nations, America has been least inclined to adopt a program of radical collectivism. This is due to several causes: the constant restraining influence of a large, conservative rural population; the absence of militarism, with its consequent high taxation and popular discontent, the unconscious preservation of the frontier traditions of individualism and self-reliance.

There has been a distinct tendency toward concentration and centralization in our technique of government. In order to deal with the problems raised by the growth of the railroads and other nation-wide industries, it has been found necessary to extend the powers of the federal authority and to curtail the autonomy of the states. The theory that it is the right and duty of the President to initiate legislation has been engrafted upon our political practice by the administrations of Roosevelt and Wilson. The commission form of government, which has been adopted in a number of cities, is another expression of the widespread demand for concentrated, narrowed, specific authority and responsibility in administration.

Professor Merriam discusses at some length the position of the courts during the last few decades. He shows that popular confidence in the judiciary at one time was seriously undermined by the general conviction that the courts and the laws were manipulated largely in the interest of special privilege. This distrust has been in some measure removed by the rise of a new school of jurists who are inclined to discard legalistic rigidity in dealing with peculiar modern problems. Justice Holmes is a prominent exponent of this tendency. The author reviews the fierce fight which was waged about the issue of making judicial decisions subject to reversal by vote of the people. Presenting the arguments on both sides fairly, he comes to the conclusion that the American people desire their judges to be interpreters, but not makers of law. So he says: "The genuine faculty of juristic division and creation—the quality of the great and just judge—is nowhere more highly venerated than in a democracy like ours; but nowhere is there a firmer determination that the public judgment shall utter the last word of decision on broad questions of social policy."

The author accurately sums up the dominant tendencies of the period under discussion in the statement that "next to the tendency toward integration of the government, the socialization of the work of government was the most striking tendency of the time in theory and practice alike."

In both these directions our political system moved in strict conformity with the dominant economic tendencies of the period. In America, as

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## CANADIAN BUSINESS SITUATION REVIEW

**Bank Clearings Show Increase of More Than Four Per Cent and Opinion Is That Financial Strain Has Passed**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—There has been but little change in the business situation during the last week. The bank clearings for the week ending December 2 show an increase of a little better than 4 per cent over those for the same period last year, standing at \$457,441,794. Of the 26 cities reporting, 14 showed a decrease as compared with last year. The western cities made a very good showing, their percentage of gain being 30. Winnipeg, with clearings of \$110,003,000, had an increase of 67 per cent over the same week last year, due to the heavy movement of grain. The clearings for November were 17 per cent in advance of the same month last year.

In financial circles the most noteworthy development was the renewing of open trading in Victory bonds. The announcement of the Finance Minister discontinuing the operations of the Marketing Committee came as a surprise. At first there was a marked decline in the prices of the various issues, ranging from 11-3 on the 1922's and 3% on the 1924's. After the second day's trading under the new conditions a recovery began, and by the end of the week practically all the lost ground had been recovered. The advice of the leading financiers has been "keep your bonds," and the public evidently has acted accordingly, which is not surprising when at present the yield runs all the way from 5.97 to 7.44. It is understood that at the request of the Minister of Finance the banks have agreed to discourage the liquidation of Victory bonds as far as possible.

### Trading in Victories

It is believed that the renewal of open trading in Victories will be followed by the removal of all restrictions against the bringing home of Canadian securities held in the United Kingdom. This, it is contended, would be in line with the government's policy of removing artificial restrictions generally.

The Province of Ontario has put out a \$6,000,000 issue of 15-year 6 per cent coupon gold bonds, which, being offered at 94.34, will yield 6.6 per cent. A syndicate composed of 18 of the leading bond firms of the Province is handling the issue, and the favorable reception accorded the offering is considered an assurance of its success.

The best Canadian financial opinion seems to agree that the peak of the financial strain has been passed in this country. The severest strain was experienced during the first weeks of the crop movement, when the autumn trade was also demanding liberal credits. The heavy shipments of wheat have now eased up the situation very much. At the same time, it is agreed that a period of unsettled trade with further price deflation lies ahead. To this almost every one is resigned. Indeed it is considered as a condition necessary to the restoration of normal conditions.

Premier Drury of Ontario, who has a reputation as a man of sound judgment, spoke along these lines at a recent gathering of the Canadian Credit Men's Association. "I believe," he said, "that the salvation of the business world lies in getting down to lower prices and to a rock-bottom level. The country that is first to arrive at rock-bottom is the one that will win the race." He contended that it was useless to attempt to arrest the process of deflation by artificial means, adding that lower prices would help more than anything else.

### Newspaper Higher

Newspaper prices seem to be the exception to the general rule of reduction. At the first of the month the Canadian Export Paper Company, which controls the export trade for a number of the largest mills in Quebec, fixed its export price for the first three months of 1921 at \$130 a ton. A day or two later the George H. Mead Company of Dayton, Ohio, which handles the export business of the Spanish River and the Abitibi companies' mills, announced their export price for the first six months of 1921 at \$140 a ton. This is considered a certain indication that the demand for newspaper is still very strong. As a matter of fact the Canadian mills have been offered more business for the coming year than they can handle, and they expect the most prosperous twelve months they have ever had.

The November trade figures have not been issued, but the customs receipts indicate either a considerable decrease in imports or a decided drop in prices, for they were \$2,300,000 below those for October. Owing to the heavy collections from the income, luxury and sales taxes, the total revenue continues to grow. Much of this is due to the receipts from the new sales and luxury taxes, which were nearly \$10,000,000 for the month. The net increase in revenue of the first eight months of the fiscal year, as compared with the same months of last year, is \$57,477,000.

Canada, in taxation methods, has introduced great changes during the present year. The revenue figures for the current fiscal period will show that over 50 per cent of the national revenue has been obtained through direct methods; but a few years ago and such a sweeping introduction of direct taxation methods would have called forth predictions of dire disaster.

## FLOUR PRICES FIXED IN ENGLAND

**Bakers Had Been Supplied at a Cost Below World's Wheat Rate Until November**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Owing to the effects of the subsidy, the government had been supplying bakers with flour until the middle of November at prices slightly below the world's wheat prices, in spite of the recent heavy decline in North American markets. A further decline in Winnipeg and Chicago, however, has reversed the position, and the world's price for wheat is now lower than the government price for flour.

In these circumstances it is considered probable in well-informed circles that the government will reduce its flour prices before Christmas, and if that occurs it will mean a reduction in the price of the loaf and cheaper flour for the housekeeper.

The ration of government butter was to be increased at the end of November to 1½ ounces, and early next year it is expected there will be further addition of another half ounce, bringing up the ration to two ounces per head per week.

The world's production of butter is still small compared with that of pre-war days, but recent heavy shipments from Australia and New Zealand have made this increase possible. The price will probably remain at 8s. 4d. a pound.

## LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A recent report of the London Iron and Steel Exchange states that the works have recovered from the disorganization caused by the coal strike. In fact, they have even benefited to some extent as the stoppage enabled accumulations of material, which at many mills interfered with efficient working, to be moved by the railways, and in not a few cases the works are in a more satisfactory position in this respect than they have been for nearly two years.

These improved conditions indicate a substantial step toward normal conditions of operation. The slightly better feeling in the market has encouraged continental makers to renew their efforts to secure orders in the British home market, and a fresh campaign of price cutting appears to have been initiated by Belgian and German manufacturers.

## STRIKE EFFECTS ON BRITISH COAL MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Provisional figures for the weekly tonnage output of coal in Great Britain during the four weeks ended November 6 show the disastrous economic effects of the coal strike. The output for the week, November 6, amounted to 756,300 tons only, as normal conditions at the mines were only partially restored after the strike. For the corresponding week in 1919 the output was 4,804,456 tons.

The statistics are as follows:

Week ended October 16 ... 4,611,600 tons

Week ended October 23 ... 12,500 tons

Week ended October 30 ... 4,100 tons

Week ended November 6 ... 756,300 tons

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, December 6, 1920.  
In the welter of new books and new reputations, in the conflict of claims for their favorites made by conflicting critics, it is salutary to know and to rejoice that the English-speaking world has one great writer who is above praise and above blame, fixed in his niche of fame, unassassable. His name is Thomas Hardy. And he is writing still.

I HAVE not read his poem, "And There Was a Great Calm," because it has not yet reached my desk. But I allow myself the pleasure of giving a wider publicity to the comment of The Atheneum on this poem. The Atheneum, under its new editor, permits enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is, I sometimes think, the only kind of criticism that is worth anything.

HERE is the passage:  
"It is a wonderful, unforgettable poem, with strange beauties and strange solemnities as of a voice coming from a height, yet not remote. Or rather its remoteness is that of the secret soul of every man who has thought long and honestly about the war. Mr. Hardy can speak for all that is noble in England as no poet since Wordsworth has been able. The voice of resignation and pity in his poem should sound like a trumpet to the soul of the nation."

BUT there is more to tell. It seems what shall I call it?—the politics of Mr. Hardy's poem. This made The Atheneum indignant. Yes, indignation is sometimes necessary, and out rushes this paragraph.

"Nothing can be more truly inspiring to a people than the knowledge that a great man dares to face the truth on its behalf. How pitiful it was, therefore, to find The Times endeavoring to set genius right!"

The Sinister Spirit sneered: "It had to be; And again the Spirit of Pity whispered: 'Why?'

The Times knew why. But perhaps that is because the Spirit of Pity is not in The Times. But even if it did know why, it should not have spoken then. Still less should it have been permitted or employed some poetaster to write a jargonic reply to Mr. Hardy on the following day. Can we not even at this eleventh hour see that a great man has a right to our reverence? Even if we do not agree with him, can we not understand that his voice will move men to depths that argument leaves untroubled? Can we not understand that it is good, wholly good, that a nation should be moved to its depths, and that the men who can move these depths are greater than kings and ministers?"

N EITHER Thomas Hardy nor Anatole France has yet received the Nobel Prize. As already announced, the award for 1920 has gone to Knut Hamsun, and that for 1919 to Carl Spitteler. A meritorious but entirely second-rate Swiss poet." Three of the chief Swedish papers protest against the award to Carl Spitteler, and the literary world, generally murmurs that the Swedish Academy, which has the bestowal of the awards, is not covering itself with glory.

N OW I descend from world events unto minor matters. My "Buy a Book a Week" purchase (cost me 95 cents) is "Poems of William Blake" in "The Modern Library," with an Introduction by W. B. Yeats—30 fine pages. I must have a dozen copies of Blake's poems scattered about the world, chiefly in the houses of friends. But I could not resist this pocket edition. While I was waiting in Park Avenue for the traffic to ease down, I read this, as if it were new, as if I had not read it a hundred times before:

AUGUSTUS OF INNOCENCE  
To see the world in a grain of sand,  
And a heaven in a wild flower;  
Hold infinity in the palm of your hand,  
And eternity in an hour.

S O rapt was I in this that I hardly heard a rude chauffeur shouting: "The street is a place for walking, not for reading."

I WAS unable to acquire a copy of another book that I wanted. It was "Moon-Calf," by Floyd Dell. The reason I could not buy it is interesting, and honors Mr. Heywood Brown of The Tribune. I asked for the book at a Bookseller's. The proprietor answered with a smile, quite a new kind of smile even for him—"Sold out. No stock at publishers. Reprinting." "Why is this?" asked I. "Owing to Heywood Brown's 'write-up,'" said he. "Please, Mr. Smiles" (it was he), "remember that you are speaking to a man of letters. Kindly translate 'write-up.'" Mr. Smiles smiled again. He is incorrigible. "There has been a run on 'Moon-Calf,'" he said "owing to a very, very favorable review by Heywood Brown in The Tribune." I received the same answer when I inquired for the volume at another bookshop, and the same reference to the same "write-up." So reviews do sometimes sell books.

A FTER reading Colonel Repington's "The First World War," and many reviews of those most interesting and vivid volumes, I have, I regret to say, a poor opinion of most of Colonel Repington's reviewers. They have snarled and sneered, and taunted him with being a gossip and a diner-out; and most of them have entirely ignored the fact that this is a diary, written day by day, when the events of the day, and who can tell which are minor and which major, were fresh in the mind. Had he written it as history, months or years later, it would have been a different kind of book, dulled by docu-

ments, and colorless with compromise, as are most histories. As the book stands now, it is social history in the form of a diary. No doubt in a new edition the gallant Colonel will correct the error of calling Mr. Shane Leslie on one page Sidney and on another page Stephen. This error has made Mr. Shane Leslie rather angry (see his review in *The Dial*). Even such an inveterate diner-out as Colonel Repington cannot remember everybody. I searched the pages for a single occasion when Colonel Repington lunched or dined at home, and could not find one.

T HE invasion of British men of letters will begin early in January. From an advance notice which I have received, I cull the following course of lectures by H. G. Wells, Gilbert K. Chesterton, and Sir Philip Gibbs.

H. G. Wells  
I. "The Utopia of all Mankind"  
II. "The Bible of Civilization"  
III. "School, College, Book and News-paper"

Gilbert K. Chesterton  
I. "The Ignorance of the Educated"  
II. "Shall We Abolish the Inevitable?"  
III. "The Perils of Health"

Sir Philip Gibbs  
"What America Means to the World"

T HOSE who met Robert Nichols, the poet, in America, when he was lecturing, and reciting poetry, his own and others, will be interested to hear that he is about to proceed to Japan as lecturer on English literature at the Imperial University, Tokyo. This is the post formerly held by Lafcadio Hearn.

T O Straight Statements I have added the following:

"We don't mind bending the knee before Stephen Leacock, author of 'Sunshine Sketches.' But we stand erect before Stephen Leacock, author of the just published 'Winsome Winne.'

Professor Leacock's new nonsense novels are, to our notion, the thinnest of third-rate burlesques."

(From "The Conning Tower" in *The Tribune*.)

T HE above is certainly a Straight Statement; but who is to decide on questions of humor? I read one on the Professor's Nonsense Novels, the installment about a Superman Publisher and Editor, with immense pleasure and ripples of laughter.

A MONG the New Books that I should like to read (there are so many just now) are:

"The Letters of William James."

Because—well, there is no need to say why! He writes to Adams, Howells, Godkin, Norton, Dewey, Henry James, his brother, etc. It was Henry, the novelist, who said—"There are no better letters in the language than William's; they are as good as Carlyle." Are they? I wonder.

"English Ways and By-Ways." By Leighton Parks.

Because I have read some of the chapters serially; they are humorous, observant, kind, wise, and they made me laugh merrily.

"In a Green Shade." By Maurice Hewlett.

Because I read everything by Hewlett except his yarns about Vikings.

—Q. R.

## A SHELLEY PAMPHLET

A Philosophical View of Reform. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Edited by T. W. Rolleston. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d.

It is rather surprising that this unfinished pamphlet of Shelley's has never before been printed. Not only its existence but its whereabouts have always been known. Lady Shelley, the poet's daughter-in-law, gave it to Stophord Brooke and from Stophord Brooke it passed to his daughter, whose husband, Mr. Rolleston, responsible for this finely printed, judiciously edited first edition. It is not a work of the greatest importance, either from the literary or the historical point of view. It is very incomplete, abounding in gaps and confusions. There is much in it, too, that is superficial and historically inaccurate. But coming from such a one as Shelley, it naturally contains striking ideas and generous sentiments; and as a document illustrating the poet's frame of mind at the time when it was written, it is of course of interest; composed shortly after Peterloo, an event which stirred Shelley profoundly and inspired the best known of his political poems, it deals drastically with those classes—for he does not here, as in his poems, attack individuals—whom the writer regarded as tyrants and oppressors. Nevertheless, it is far from being the work of an unthinking enthusiast. Revised and completed, it would have taken rank among Shelley's prose works second only to the "Defence of Poetry."

## CHEERFUL PICTURES

The Modern Color-Print of Original Design. By Malcolm C. Salaman. London: Bromhead, Cutts & Co. 3s. 6d.

The color print has become very popular of late, mainly on account of the fact that modern furnishing demands bright and cheerful pictures, adaptable to color schemes. Its price also as compared with original paintings is in its favor and is bringing it into the homes of many, who, although art lovers, have been unable to buy the more costly pictures. Mr. Salaman's little book, which is only 28 pages in all, cannot be said to add materially to what has already been written on this subject. Yet it is so interestingly presented and clearly crystallized as to make good reading for the lay mind and at the same time render practical service to the professional artist who may wish to express himself in this direction. Mr. Salaman has had wide experience both as critic and author of several other works on this subject.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Victory at Sea. By Rear-Admiral William Sowden Sims, U. S. Navy Commander of the American Naval Forces Operating in European Waters During the Great War, in collaboration with Burton J. Hendrick. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$5.

"It is impossible for us to go on with the war if losses like this continue." So said Admiral Jellicoe, voicing the opinion of the very few who in April, 1917, got their news uncensored. At that time a few Americans were taken into the confidence of the allied commanders; and Admiral Sims, in his book which lies before me, thus sums up what they learned: "the total sinkings, British and neutral, had reached 536,000 tons in February and 603,000 in March; . . . in April . . . nearly 900,000 tons. . . . The season which was now approaching would make easier the German operations, for the submarines would soon have the long daylight of the British summer and the more favorable weather. . . . The overshadowing fact—a fact which I find that many naval men have not yet sufficiently grasped—is that time was the all-important element. It was necessary not only that a way be found of curbing the submarine, but of accomplishing this result at once. The salvation of the great cause in which we had engaged was a matter of only a few months."

The numerous skillful adaptations of means to end by which we turned this almost certain defeat into complete victory are laid bare for our inspection by no less well-informed an authority than the commander of the American naval forces operating in European waters. Admiral Sims has collaborated with Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, one of the editors of *The World's Work*, and the resultant narrative presents accurate fact and carefully reasoned theory in a clear, interesting form. The Admiral takes us to headquarters in London and to the meetings of the Allied Naval Council. In simple, non-technical language he gives us the reasons upon which our numerous cooperating moves and countermoves were based.

The merits of the submarine were obvious: it mounted heavy guns; it could carry fuel, food, etc., for even trans-Atlantic voyages; and, best of all for both offense and defense, it could make itself invisible at will. Fortunately for us, however, it proved to have also many defects: it was fragile and could not risk exposing itself to gunfire; therefore, after merchant ships were armed and especially after the convoy system was instituted, it had to depend for offense upon its torpedoes. Since it could carry only ten or a dozen torpedoes, it had to return frequently to its base; and because of the time consumed in journeying back and forth, in refitting, in getting out of its base, etc., it was out of action much of the time; and the Germans could keep only about a dozen at any one time actively offensive in the hunting grounds. It traveled only 15 miles an hour on the surface, and much more slowly, submerged. To economize its precious torpedoes, it had to come within 300 yards of its mark; and after it had come within that distance, it had to have time to calculate range, course, and speed. These necessities made it ineffective against a rapidly moving or a zigzagging target. In order that its batteries might be ready at all times for prolonged under-water flight, it was obliged to travel most of the time on the surface; therefore our pursuing submarines had it at a disadvantage. From secret service agents, from wireless reports of observers, and from intercepted wireless conversations between the German submarines themselves, our intelligence office derived information by means of which it could always place each submarine accurately upon the map and could therefore route convoys through uninfested waters. The submarine's torpedoes, which must travel 15 feet below the surface to avoid being deflected by the waves, were ineffective against vessels with a draft of 10 feet or less, like our destroyers and subchasers.

The book, developing and explaining these defects at length, makes it clear that the destroyer could be sent against the submarine with little danger of loss. The destroyer was protected by its light draft, by its armor, by the ease with which it could be maneuvered, and by its speed of 30 to 40 miles an hour. For offense it had its ram, its guns with their nonricochet shells, its torpedoes, and most important of all, its depth bombs. These depth bombs, thrown far and wide by means of the Y-guns, were fatal if they exploded within 100 feet of a submarine, and dangerous at a greater distance.

The submarine was, therefore, wary of the destroyers. But we had all too few destroyers, and the Germans arranged skillfully to allow us the practical use of still fewer.

"In April, 1917, the British Navy had in commission about 200 ships of this indispensable type; many of them were old, and others had been pretty badly worn and weakened by three years of particularly racking service. It was the problem of the Admiralty to place these destroyers in those fields in which they could most successfully serve the allied cause. The one requirement that necessarily took precedence over all others was that a flotilla of at least 100 destroyers must be continuously kept with the Grand Fleet, ready to go into action at a moment's notice. By keeping its dreadnaught fleet intact, always refusing to give battle and yet always threatening an engagement, the Germans thus were penning up 100 British destroyers in the Orkneys—destroyers which otherwise might have done most destructive

work against German submarines off the coast of Ireland. The mere fact that the German High Seas Fleet had once engaged the British Grand Fleet off Jutland was an element in the submarine situation, for this constantly suggested the likelihood that the attempt might be repeated, and was thus an influence which tended to keep these destroyers at Scapa Flow. Many times during that critical period the Admiralty discussed the question of releasing those destroyers, or a part of them, for the anti-submarine campaign; yet they always decided, and they decided wisely, against any such hazardous division. At that time the German dreadnaught fleet was not immeasurably inferior in numbers to the British; it had a protecting screen of about 100 destroyers; and it would have been madness for the British to have gone into battle with its own destroyer screen placed several hundred miles away, off the coast of Ireland. If the Grand Fleet had been destroyed, the war would have ended in the defeat of the Allies; not to have maintained these destroyers in northern waters would thus have amounted simply to betraying the cause of civilization and making Germany a free gift of victory.

"Germany likewise practically immobilized a considerable number of British destroyers by attacking hospital ships . . . after receiving the German warning, backed up, as it was by the actual destruction of unprotected hospital ships, we began providing them with destroyer escorts. If Germany could have cut off Italy's food and materials, Italy would have been forced to withdraw from the war. . . . For these reasons it was necessary to maintain a considerable force of destroyers in the Mediterranean."

Service chose optimists for his characters. Not a bit of difference did it make to him that the men he wrote about were sometimes what the world would frown at, and call the scum; they were men who would smile in the face of anything, men who at all costs played the game, cheerfully.

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The discovery, so long ago now, of America with its strange inhabitants, Incas, Aztecs, jaguars and hummingbirds, can hardly have been less amazing than the discovery here at our very feet of a new world that is gradually being explored by the Darcins and the Huxleys of yesterday and today. A little here a little there, slowly investigated, laboriously recorded, so that one day it's full significance and vastness may be more clearly understood. One day but not yet. Analysis for the present: synthesis for the future. The new world has been discovered. A detailed survey will be issued all in good time.

Homage meanwhile to the industry of the surveyors, one of whom, Miss Frances Pitt, has found time to pause and tell—charmingly, too—of her results. She has been busy in garden and hedgerow in the oddest company—moles, bats, hedgehogs, shrews and such quaint creatures. Into their privacy creeps Miss Pitt on the alert to pilfer their secrets like a thief in the night. "Go out," she begins, "go out any warm, still evening into your garden . . . and as the light begins to fall you will see the shadowy shapes of the bats wheeling and turning against the sunset sky. There are big ones and little ones, tiny things fluttering up and down the hedgerows, bigger ones flying round the trees and larger still dashing by overhead with strong, purposeful flight." These last, the largest, are the Noctules, bird-like in their flight, swooping and turning with the joyous agility of swifts and even skimming low along the surface of the water into which they frequently dip. There are 12 British bats. The commonest and one of the smallest is the Pipistrelle.

Miss Pitt relates how she became very fond of one that she kept for a time. "It was daintily clad in soft, silky brown fur. . . . Bats are wonderfully particular about their fur, licking and dressing it most carefully with their tiny pink tongues; indeed they are really most dainty creatures. This Pipistrelle's movements were very quick and it could run like a mouse. At first it was much annoyed when touched, squeaking vigorously and continuing to do so long after the offending hand had been taken away. As it seemed so annoyed I left it alone." After a time, however, its agitation seemed to have been calmed. Eventually it is "eating happily while sitting on my hand, which much increased my respect for its intelligence, for this little bat, though so much afraid at first, had already learned that I meant it no harm and that it could trust me. It no longer squeaked frantically when touched, or opened its little mouth in defiance. Instead it sat on my hand, eating."

Further we learn that bats are keen-eyed, and like owls and cats, can see equally well by night and by day. For though they feed habitually at dusk and again at the screech of dawn they are sometimes to be observed in bright sunlight "hawking and turning and twisting as happily as if it were evening." Moreover, it is no mere dazzling blundering that occasionally brings a bat into your house, but the systematic search for good roosting places. Such misconceptions as there are still about these engaging mammals!

There are fascinating chapters, too, on field mice, grass snakes and other poor relations of ours. It is a book to be read. You will be wiser at the end of it. That's certain.

"Who are you?"  
"American submarine A.L.10."  
"Good luck, old man," came a now familiar voice from the bridge. "This is Bill!"

The commander of the destroyer and the commander of the submarine had been roommates at Annapolis.

V

One of the characteristics of Admiral Sims' book is the generous praise given in it to individual subordinates. One gathers that he transmits similar praise directly to the men themselves and to the rewarding authorities. In his customary open-mindedness he advances an interesting suggestion in the field of education:

"I have even been inclined to suggest that it would be well, in the training of naval officers in future, to combine a college education with a shorter intensive technical course at the Naval Academy. For these college men have what technical academies do not usually succeed in giving—general education and a general training,

independent thought, an ability quickly to grasp intricate situations.

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"I can tell you why," said Com-

mander Zogbaum.

## THE HOME FORUM

## In Lord Hainault's House

Some traditions and customs grow by degrees into laws, ay, and into laws less frequently broken than those made and provided by Parliament. Allow people to walk across the corner of one of your fields for twenty years, and there is a right of way, and they may walk across that field till the crack of doom. Allow a man to build a hut on your property, and live in it for twenty years, and you can't get rid of him. He gains a right there. (I never was annoyed in either of these ways myself, for reasons which I decline to mention; but it is the law, I believe). . . . To follow out the argument, there was no rule in Lord Hainault's house that the children should always come in and see their aunt dress for a ball. But they always did; and Lady Hainault herself, though she could be perfectly determined, never dared to question their right.

They behaved very well. Flora brought in a broken picture-broom, which stuck into an old straw hat of Archy's, served her for feathers. She also made unto herself a newspaper fan. Gus had an old twelfth-cake ornament on his breast for a star, and a tape round his neck for a garter. In this guise they represented the Duke and Duchess of Cheshire, and received their company in a corner, as good as gold. As for Archy, he nursed his cat, sucked his thumb, and looked at his aunt. . . .

Gus and Flora, finding that they must go, changed the game, and made believe that they were at court, and that their aunt was the Queen. So they dexterously backed to the door, and bowed themselves out. Archy was lord chamberlain, or gold stick, or what not, and had to follow them in the same way. He was less successful, for he had to walk backwards, sucking his thumb, and nursing his cat upside down (she was a patient cat, and was as much accustomed to be nursed that way as any other). He got on very well till he came to the door, when he fell. . . . Gus and Flora picked him up, the dear cat had bolted upstairs, with her tail as big as a fox's, and Archy was afraid she was angry with him, which seemed quite possible. So Mary had to go out and take him to the nursery. . . . From "Ravenshoe," by Henry Kingsley.

## After the Snowstorm

Each tall pine stands in white array.  
A keen north wind goes whistling by,  
The clouds take wing and sail away.  
Like huge gray birds across the sky,  
While through the meadow, bleak and cold,  
A stream's black windings I can trace.

And o'er you mountain, jagged, bold,  
The full moon shows a frosty face.

—Herbert Bashford.

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## Right Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
[In "Laus Deo," one of the less-frequently quoted of Mrs. Eddy's poems, she has given wise metaphysical counsel to the individual who is seeking to know more about right place. She says:

"Be awake;  
Like this stone, be in thy place;  
Stand, not sit." ("Poems," p. 76.)

Through the teachings of Christian Science it becomes clear that there is one right place for each idea of Mind, more than one would lead to confusion and disorder, and Mind's universe knows only that which is orderly, therefore its manifestation must always partake of the oneness of Mind and remain under the direction of Principle. One of the first demands of Principle is progress, and the law of progress, being "God with us," demands obedience. On page 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings," the seeker for right place finds instruction which, if followed, will make the demonstration of right place a present possibility here. Mrs. Eddy says: "God is the fountain of light, and He illumines one's way when one is obedient. The disobedient make their moves before God makes His, or make them too late to follow Him. Be sure that God directs your way; then, hasten to follow under every circumstance."

To progress then in accordance with Principle, through obedience to Principle's direction, is one thing, to outline a change of any kind, because of dissatisfaction or a desire for material gain, is quite another. The first implies a desire to follow where Principle directs, regardless of self, the second a following of the dictates of mortal mind, an outlining which must inevitably result in limitations, disappointments, and possible failure, a missing through human planning of the good that God has already given to man, the securing of which is made possible only through the most complete reliance on God for guidance in every detail and event of our lives.

Willingness to leave behind the outgrown habits, false beliefs, and that particular place or position that has been, perhaps, too long cherished and clung to through a mistaken or limited idea of supply, will open the way for a broadening sense of usefulness, a higher idea of service. Right thinking or spiritual activity always expresses itself in improved conditions, surroundings, and circumstances, and although this demonstration of the government of Principle does not always come in the particular way and as the particular place we may have expected, still, through trusting to infinite wisdom, the manifestation called right place that does come brings more of good in every way than we could have conceived of for ourselves.

In Christian Science it is impossible to stand still or to retrograde, there is no other way but to go on, and if we fail to go willingly divine Principle will force us to accept whatever is needed to insure our progress. Sometimes this blessing comes in the form of severe testings. We find ourselves literally forced out of a position or place just as it was becoming the easiest and most comfortable thing we had yet experienced. This same love of ease in the midst of activity, if undisturbed, would become one of the most subtle efforts of evil to lull us into inertness, inactivity, and eventually incapacity.

Obedience to the law of progress, then, is the first requisite in demonstrating right place, and the next essential is unfaltering reliance upon the guidance of Principle. The metaphysician does not think of resorting to drugs or any form of matter if he is confronted with a claim of disease, for he knows that Mind is the only Physician, and yet how busy the effort of evil tries to be that would urge a looking to persons, personal influence, opinion, or advice when right place is sought. Mind is just as truly the only employer, and as such is equal to every demand, has already supplied every need and constantly unfolding greater and greater good to its idea.

We must look to Mind and Mind alone to guide us into our right place, the place that has and includes all that is needed for our present growth, the only place where we can know happiness, usefulness, and peace of mind, where we shall constantly unfolding greater and greater good to its idea.

Just what is the metaphysical meaning behind those words in Mrs. Eddy's poem that, in themselves, are a bugle-call to right action—"Be awake; Like this stone, be in thy place; Stand, not sit"? Speaking from the standpoint of the absolute, the all-presence of God and His idea expressed in infinite variety, fill all space, so that man as the completed and perfect expression of Mind is already in his right place. To be in that right place then means for the individual to become conscious of, or to accept as consciousness, only what Mind knows about that place—that it is ever-present, unlimited, established as a reality now and that man in God's likeness possesses and reflects all wisdom in recognizing it as the only right place and manifests all intelligence in filling it. "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left." (Isaiah 30:21.) To be awake, not asleep, to stand, not sit, is imperative in fulfilling Mind's decree to be awake to each new

opportunity that comes, to watch that man's birthright of freedom and dominion in right activity remains fixed and immovable, to stand for all that God's idea knows of right, of truth, of loyalty, and of sincerity. Such consecration to Principle will not only bless abundantly the individual but the world as well—and the filling of the right place will have been proved to be an everpresent and joyous experience.

See how the arched earth does here rise in a perfect hemisphere! The stiffest compass could not strike A line more circular and like, Nor softest pencil draw a braw So equal as this hill does bow; It seems as for a model laid, And that the world by it was made.

See what a soft access, and wide, Lies open to its grassy side, Nor with the rugged path deters The feet of breathless travelers. See then how courteous it ascends, And all the way it rises, bends; Nor for itself the height does gain, But only strives to raise the plain. Yet thus it all the field commands And in unenvied greatness stands, Discerning further than the cliff Of heaven-daring Teneriff. How glad the weary seamen haste, When they salute it from the mast! By night, the northern star their way Directs, and this no less by day.

—Andrew Marvell.

## The Anglo-Irish Dialect

It would be as easy to coax the stars out of the sky into your hat as to catch the heart of a language and put it in a phrase-book. Ireland has two languages; one of them is her own by birthright; the second of them is believed to be English, which is a fallacy; it is a fabric built by Irish architects with English bricks, quite unlike anything of English construction. The Anglo-Irish dialect is a passably good name for it, even though it implies an unseemly equality between artist and material, but it is something more than a dialect, more than an affair of pidgin English, bad spelling, provincialism, and preposterous grammar; it is a tongue, pliant and subtle, expressing with every breath the mind of its makers. When at its richest, in the mouths of the older peasants, it owes most to Shakespearean England—not in amount, but in quality. These old, quiet people . . . with their hearts full of undisturbed impressions, and their memories clear and warm like mellowed engravings, still use some of the English that came to Ireland with Spenser, with Raleigh, with the Cromwellians, the men who spoke the speech of John Bunyan, who came, as Macaulay has said, with the praises of God in their mouths and a two-edged sword in their hands.

In the centuries that followed the Restoration the "Plantations" and the "Settlements" from England ceased, and Ireland slowly assimilated all. Gentlemen and peasants began to speak the same language, borrowing one from the other; the talk of the men of quality, bred in the classic tradition, enriched the vocabulary of the peasants, while the country gentlemen, themselves Irish speakers, absorbed into their English speech something of the vigor and passion, the profuse imagery and wilful exaggeration that are inherent in the Gael. Nowadays the talk that comes into Ireland from England, with its commercial slang, its facetious under-statement, its Cockney assurance, cannot be said to enrich the Anglo-Irish vocabulary; yet more direful are the contributions from America. . . . Yet Anglo-Irish remains to us, a medium for poets and story-tellers that is scarcely to be surpassed, a treasury of idiom and simile meet for the service of literature.

But the spirit of the language is guarded by many dragons. Writers of various degree have tried a fall with them and have retired worsted, to construct from their inner consciousness the vision that was denied to them, even as the scientist constructed the camel. Shakespeare yielded once, and but momentarily, to the temptation; and it is impossible to say that he came out of it well. Even in his day there was a convention for an Irishman; and recognising it as such, he abandoned Captain Macmorris with all decent speed. But the convention lived on, and developed into that over-blown blossom of English humor, the stage Irishman. Thackeray knew something of the matter, yet Captain Macmorris and Captain Costigan are brothers in more than arms; Mr. Kipling understands much, but Private Mulvaney is of their company. They may bluster, roar, rollick . . . like "Mr. Dooley" of Chicago, their argument may be excellent, the interest of their stories indisputable; it is of no avail, their speech bewrayeth them, they are of the far-flung family of the Stage Irish.—From "Stray-Aways," E. O. Somerville and Martin Ross.

A Breakfast with Rogers

I shall not soon forget the first morning I walked with Procter and Kenyon to the famous house No. 22 St. James Place, overlooking the Green Park, to a breakfast with Samuel Rogers, declares James T. Fields in "Yesterdays with Authors." "Mixed up with this matutinal rite was much that belongs to the modern literary and political history of England. Fox, Burke, Talleyrand, Grattan, Walter Scott, and many other great ones have sat there and held converse on divers matters with the banker-poet. For

more than half a century the wits and the wise men honored that unpretending mansion with their presence. On my way thither for the first time my companions related anecdote after anecdote of the 'ancient bard,' as they called our host, telling me also how all his life long the poet of Memory

had had once quoted to him some lines on Venice as Southey's, 'which he wanted me to admire,' said Rogers; 'and as I wrote them myself, I had no hesitation in doing so. The lines are in my poem on Italy, and begin,

"There is a glorious city in the sea."

head of navigation, lies the sorry little town of Vermillionville, near about which on the north and east the prairie rises and falls with a gentle swell, from whose crests one may, as from the top of a wave, somewhat overlook the surrounding regions.

"Until a few years ago, stand on

the town of Vermillionville, near about

which on the north and east the prairie

rises and falls with a gentle swell,

from whose crests one may, as from

the top of a wave, somewhat overlook

the surrounding regions.

"The Lombardic school of building

was originally Comasque, says Rus-

tin; and the masons of Como were

long famous throughout North Italy.

To what were the special skill and

science of the natives of Como due?

Can it have been the independent

school which Pliny founded there? He

explained his school in a very inter-

esting letter (IV. 13) to his friend

Tacitus, whose good offices he sought

in the recommendation of masters.

"Being lately at my native place," he wrote, "I was visited by a young lad-

son of my fellow-townsman. Do you

go to school? I asked him. He told

me he went to Milan. And why not

here? Because, said his father, we

have no teachers." Pliny went on to

argue how much better it would be

from every point of view that boys

should be educated at home. The ex-

pense of maintaining a school at Como

would not be prohibitive, when ac-

count was taken of the cost of travel-

ing and boarding fees at Milan, if

parents would club together. Having

no children of his own, and regarding

the commonwealth as a daughter, he

undertook to contribute one-third of

any sum which was raised locally to

maintain the school. "I would take

upon myself," he adds, "the whole ex-

pense were I not apprehensive that my

benefaction might hereafter be abused

and perverted, as I have observed to

be the case in several places where

the teachers are engaged by the local

authorities." Pliny believed in "the

rights of the parent" as a means of

preventing abuse. The parents, he

says, will be careful to make good ap-

pointments if they have to share the

expense. "May you be able," he says,

in concluding his report, "to procure

professors of such distinguished abili-

ties that the neighboring towns shall

be glad to draw their learning from

you; and as you now send your chil-

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Ireland: The Latest Phase

WHEN politicians learn that statesmanship consists of developing and defending ideas upon a basis of Principle, and not in attacking or praising persons, and endeavoring to perch them on walls, or throw them off walls, like so many Humpty-Dumpties, the atmosphere and usefulness of senates will improve. Here, for instance, are certain of the opponents of Mr. Lloyd George roused to such personal rancor over the condition of affairs in Ireland, that they are in danger of forgetting common justice, to say nothing of Ireland, in their furious attempts to hear "Humpty-Dumpty had a great fall" sung in the division lobbies of the House of Commons. As a consequence, Mr. Lloyd George rises smilingly from his chair, at the dinner in the Constitutional Club, and proceeds to drop them from the wall amidst the sound of much cracking of the political egg-shell. There is a weekly paper, printed in London, which, as the Saturdays go by, must cause its readers to wonder whether it does not love Sinn Fein much in order that it may besplat the Prime Minister more. The human mind is so constituted that hatred of one course is too apt to produce affection for another. Thus gentlemen who denounce the crime of reprisals tend to become so righteous in their indignation as to lose all recollection of the murder of officers and policemen, the mutilation of the victims, and the burning of cotton warehouses.

It is all something more than a pity because the more wrong Mr. Lloyd George may be conceived to be, the greater is the demand upon his critics to be wise and judicious themselves. They should above all things never forget that they are occupying the armchair of the critic, from the safe and comfortable depths of which it is peculiarly easy to explain to your opponent the enormity of his mistakes without any immediate or probable danger of being pressed to take his place. Some of these critics seem to lack even humor. There is, for example, Mr. Asquith, who made such an appalling muddle of the whole question in his own long years of supreme control, still hardly willing to point out Mr. Lloyd George's obvious mistakes, and ready to guide him along the high-way to success.

From out of this strident chorus one voice, at least, must be excepted. Sir Horace Plunkett must not be included in the ranks of acrimonious criticism. He is opposed, root and branch, to the policy of the Prime Minister, but he at least has a policy of his own which cannot be described as a failure for the reason that it has never been tried. Mr. Lloyd George will have none of his panacea, and there he would seem manifestly to be wrong. For the panacea is one of which the government can easily test the value without committing themselves to it, and without even burning their boats behind them. The position, in short, is as thus. Sir Horace proposes to call a constituent assembly composed entirely of Irishmen, and elected on a basis of proportional representation. To this assembly he would intrust the drafting of a constitution for Ireland making only two stipulations: first, that the strategical safety of the United Kingdom shall be provided for by the retention of all the forces of the army and navy, under the crown; second, that every security shall be given to north-eastern Ulster for what it regards as its future safety.

Now it is surely evident that Sir Horace is not asking the government to run any desperate risk in this. If Sinn Fein refuses to join the cast, the curtain will have to be pulled down, and the play brought precipitately to an end. If Sinn Fein does come in, it will have to argue the Ulster safeguards not with Great Britain but with Ulster, and if an agreement on this head cannot be reached, in a purely Irish assembly, then the hand of the government will be strengthened in lowering the curtain finally on the second act. As for the strategical limitations these must necessarily be fixed in accordance with the requirements of the naval and military authorities. If there is any question as to their value, it is certain that they will be rejected in Great Britain, and that the government will once more be immensely strengthened in its stand. There are, of course, other difficulties, such as finance, to be overcome. But if the main obstructions are once removed, these will not block the way. Sir Horace's scheme is certain to be opposed from the very outset by the whole force of conventional politicians who are accustomed to gain their ends by laborious negotiations or by intrigue. He is being told, and will continue to be told, that it is impossible. But everything is just as possible or impossible as those concerned choose to make it. No one knows this better than the Prime Minister.

Into the midst of all these excursions and alarms comes the visit of the Labor delegates to Ireland, followed by the announcement that Father O'Flanagan, one of the Vice-Presidents of Sinn Fein, though not a member of Dail Eireann, is prepared to attempt the difficult task of initiating negotiations between Dublin and London. That this is merely a development of the underground approaches which have already been taking place, there is no reason to doubt. But that they are not altogether welcome in certain quarters is evident from their extremely lukewarm reception by Mr. de Valera. Indeed, Mr. de Valera's attitude accentuates the fact that there are disagreements within Sinn Fein as well as outside. The disagreement within is, however, by no means in favor of Father O'Flanagan's effort. One of the great stumbling-blocks of Irish nationalism has always been this suspicion within. As a consequence, the Nationalist ranks are generally very much in the condition of those of Lars Porsena in the attack on the bridge over the Tiber, that is to say those in the rear keep calling, "Forward!" whilst those in the van cry, "Back!" In the end every one distrusts every one else, and nothing gets accomplished.

This is precisely what is going to happen on the present occasion, unless some organization is ready with a

practical proposal for a compromise. The British Labor Party cannot very well meet the demand because their own origin is suspected. But the proposal of Sir Horace Plunkett is before the country, and it is the proposal of an Irishman.

### Canada and the League of Nations

SPEAKING recently in Toronto, the Hon. Arthur Meighen declared that Canada's place in the family of nations was just where the people of Canada desired it to be, and, certainly, the effort that the Dominion is making to equip itself for sharing effectively in the great task lying before the League of Nations would indicate that the Prime Minister has justly interpreted the situation. Canada has evidently been determined from the first that the erroneous concept of the Dominion as holding a place in the British Commonwealth similar to that of "one of the states of the Union" in the United States should be proved erroneous. No comparison could be further from the fact, or could less accurately describe the constitutional position. In the United States, as Mr. Rowell very justly put it, some time ago, "one government, the federal, waged war, called out the troops, levied the taxation, and negotiated the terms of peace. Its jurisdiction extended over every state of the Union, and no one had the right to question its authority. In the British Commonwealth, on the other hand, five governments waged war, called out troops, levied taxation, and negotiated the terms of peace."

This same independence of action has all along characterized Canada's relations with the League of Nations. Where she serves the League, she serves it directly, and, already, the League is indebted to Canada for most valuable assistance. Four Canadians have been intrusted by the League with important work. Thus, Sir Herbert Ames, a well-known Canadian business man, and for long a prominent figure in the Dominion House of Commons, is head of the financial secretariat. Mr. R. D. Waugh, a former Mayor of Winnipeg, is head of the commission to administer the coal areas of the Saar Valley. Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, has been requested to collaborate with several other well-known statisticians in organizing the statistical bureau. And, finally, the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Canadian Minister of Labor, has been made a member of the Council of the International Labor Conference.

The interest of the Dominion, however, in the work of the League, is by no means confined to its public men. There is now noticeable, everywhere, a desire on the part of Canadians to secure first-hand knowledge of European affairs, and there is a welcome disposition on the part of the authorities to give encouragement to this desire, and to assist in every way possible. Thus, quite recently, the Quebec Government announced its intention of selecting two young journalists whom it would send abroad for a period in order that they might acquire a direct acquaintance with European matters, whilst the Rhodes scholarships have come into fresh prominence because of the facilities they afford in this direction.

A similar eagerness to get in touch with conditions in Europe is displayed by the Canadian women students, and already several women graduates have gone to France and Great Britain with scholarships granted by the Federation of Women's University Clubs. "Our share," declared the Canadian Premier, the other day, "in the relations of the British Commonwealth to the rest of the world and our responsibilities in this connection will be, as time goes on, more and more clearly recognized and defined." Canada is certainly pursuing the best course to secure this end.

### Cooperative Radicalism

PARADOXICAL as it may appear, concretely stated, there never was a time when the policies of the American Federation of Labor, as enunciated by Samuel Gompers and his followers, were as seriously threatened as they are today, and there never was a time when these policies seemed more firmly established than at the present moment. Recent events have combined to emphasize the cleavage which has long existed between the ultra-radical and the conservative elements which, taken together, comprise about all of unionized Labor in the United States. Factional differences have been marked in the past, and just as determined, though possibly not as aggressive, attacks have been made upon the declared authority of the organization as appear to be outlined by the recent declarations of those who have sought and found inspiration in the councils of the International Federation of Trades Unions. Mr. Gompers' recognized conservatism long ago disqualified him, in the estimation of those allied with the radical school in labor unionism, as a leader in the militant campaign to provide "union men with the organization necessary to formulate and apply the practical problem so sadly needed to create a real solidarity among the toilers in the industries." Mr. Gompers has not been unconscious of this declared disqualification, and he has repeatedly made it plain that he did not arrogate to himself an adaptability or an opportunism which might have elevated him, for the moment, in the estimation of those whose insistence is always for direct action.

It could hardly be said that the activity of the radical Labor agitators at the present moment is due to the fact that industrial conditions in the United States are either better or worse than they were a year ago, or five years ago, or that they are either better or worse than those agitators are apprehensive that they may be six months or a year hence. The campaign of "education" which it is announced they have outlined, and in the carrying out of which they claim to have the promise of support by at least a part of the trade unionists of Great Britain, seems to be in no wise local in its character or scope. In it there is all too clearly apparent the method of the Third International, the sovietizing, perhaps in a somewhat disguised form, of individual industries. The agitators declare the conviction that the days of usefulness for craft unionism are ended, and that the era for unionism on an industrial basis is at hand. As the effort is to specialize in arousing or creating class consciousness, it reflects

directly the method set forth recently in the manifesto issued by the champions of the Communist International. It is in direct opposition to the policy so persistently adhered to by Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor in the recent national political campaign in the United States. The issue is as clearly defined as it would be possible to define it, though it is but the emphasizing of a line of cleavage which has long existed.

Conditions obtain which prompt an aggressive campaign by the radicals, and the progress or lack of progress which may be made will depend largely upon the attitude of millions of people in the United States who regard themselves as not in the least interested in the campaign itself. Any period of industrial reconstruction or social readjustment is a more or less critical period, even among those nations in which the industrial and social foundation is established. It is the hour of the opportunists, the seedtime and the harvest of the propagandists. Widespread unemployment and industrial and financial depression would supply weapons and fuel to the radical forces, just as continued profitable employment and normal conditions would refute their extravagant claims. But it would be futile to pretend that the campaign can settle Labor's problems more than temporarily. The rights of the workingman and the working woman never can be determined by any rule or any agreement so long as the wage system exists. Changing conditions demand changing wage schedules, and changing industrial standards demand changing schedules of hours and days of service. Mr. Gompers has recognized this fact, and it is likely he has recognized it that he has abandoned the strike as a weapon, either of offense or of defense, and that he has gained for those who have listened to him more intelligently directed negotiation and wise compromise than could have been gained by direct action or by "boring from within."

Those who have enlisted in the radical campaign of "education," among them William Z. Foster, the promoter of the steel strike, and John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Labor Party, realize as clearly as does Mr. Gompers the futility of the strike as an industrial weapon. Their effort now is not to promote strikes in the great producing industries, but eventually to control those industries. The demand is not to be for higher wages and shorter working hours, except as that demand may disguise or conceal the real purpose of the agitators. The effort, from now on, will be to sovietize industry, and it is in this undertaking that the radical Labor leaders of Europe are pledging their aid, and that the support of thousands of immigrants bearing the cards of the Third International is to be enlisted in the larger cities of the United States.

### Washington Irving and Westminster Abbey

WHEN Washington Irving wrote his article on Westminster Abbey in "The Sketch Book," just about a hundred years ago, he was evidently in full agreement with Robert Burton's views as expressed in the famous "abstract,"

All other joys to this are folly:  
None so sweet as melancholy.

"On one of those sober and rather melancholy days," he writes in his opening sentence, "in the latter part of autumn, when the shadows of morning and evening almost mingle together, and throw a gloom over the decline of the year, I passed several hours in rambling about Westminster Abbey." He strikes the minor key in the first paragraph, and maintains it throughout. Yet, in these days, when there is so much talk about the Abbey, not only in England, but far beyond her borders, because of the great things that are shortly to be done in the way of restoration, there is something specially attractive about Irving's sketch.

To those who really know Westminster Abbey, who have, perhaps, even as the author of "The Sketch Book" did, spent some hours in rambling about its curiously silent aisles and corners, it is specially interesting to note how very much, in spite of the passage of a hundred years, the Abbey is the same now as then. Thus, who that has ever passed through the great "arched door," but is familiar with the way in which "the magnitude of the building breaks fully upon the mind," how his eyes do indeed gaze with wonder at the "clustered columns of gigantic dimensions, with arches springing from them, to such amazing height"; and how he steps cautiously and softly as each footfall "whispers along the wall." He may not pause, as Irving did, at every turn to moralize after the manner of Hamlet in the churchyard, yet, as he moves from point to point about Poets' Corner, for instance, he will find the moralizings of "The Sketch Book" often times fit in well with his thoughts. "Other men," writes Irving before he passes from the poets to the kings, "other men are known to posterity only through the medium of history, which is continually growing faint and obscure; but intercourse between the author and his fellow man is ever new, active, and immediate."

Of the kings, Irving, as might be expected, has much to say, much about crusaders too and about knights, about "chivalrous pomp and pageantry." But, in the midst of it all, with that art which makes his place in literature so secure, he suddenly recalls himself and his readers to the present, and tells of how in his ramblings the sound of "busy existence from without" occasionally reaches the ear, "the rumbling of the passing equipage, the murmur of the multitude, or perhaps the light laugh of pleasure." He is quickly lost to them again, however, as he enters Henry VII's chapel, and wanders from stall to stall of the Knights of the Bath, and notes the wonderful carvings of helmets and crests, scarfs and swords.

At last, as the light grew dimmer, and the distant clock again gave token of the slowly waning day, Irving came to a stand before the "great chair of coronation, rudely carved of oak in the barbarous taste of a remote and Gothic age." To the end, he indulges his melancholy, but to the end maintains his interest. The closing picture of the Abbey, with the last beams of the day "faintly streaming through the painted windows," with

the lower parts "wrapped in the obscurity of twilight," with the chapels and aisles growing darker and darker, and the effigies of the kings fading into the shadows, rises quite triumphantly above the "gloom" of the painter's setting.

### Editorial Notes

CANADA certainly needs immigrants, but, wisely, she wants the right kind. Like most countries which are passing through a period of post-war industrial readjustment, there is a considerable degree of unemployment in the large cities and industrial centers of the Dominion. On the other hand, there are the enormous tracts of agricultural country where the call for labor becomes more and more urgent. But last year the Winnipeg strike opened people's eyes to the presence of a large radical element in the country. There is social unrest in Canada, no one denies that, but it is not so easy to distinguish between a desire to make the land one fit for "heroes to dwell in" and the action of extremists with an ax to grind. No one should complain, therefore, because Canada tightens up her immigration regulations and raises the minimum amount of money which each immigrant must possess from \$50 to \$250. Farm workers are exempt from this increase, but then they are in great demand, and are usually conservative in their views.

GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO, expecting trouble, is looking for it. But the Rapallo triumph in the cause of international harmony is a happy augury for Italy's future. It is also a fine vindication of that virtu Italica which became sadly obscured following the first flush of Italy's entry into the war. And that reminds one that pohderous German historians and philosophers were fond of asserting that Italy was played out. Even Guglielmo Ferrero was profoundly impressed by the "decadence" of his race. Then the New Italy rose in a heroic atmosphere. When she threw off the shackles of the Triple Alliance she abandoned complicity in schemes of oppression and aggression. If there is a meaning which one has a right to attach to Rapallo, it is that the Italians, noted for their political sagacity, are resolved to shape their own destinies on a higher plane. The national keynote is loftily pitched. Her nationals on Dalmatian territory of the Jugo-Slavs will be looked after fosteringly. They are not shut out from "this earthly Paradise," which Chaucer dubbed Italy. The Italy of Cavour did not finish its task with unity achieved. It has not finished with the attainment of her invulnerable frontiers.

THE appeal which Mr. Herbert Hoover recently made in Boston for continued support of the United States relief missions in Europe will doubtless meet with the ready response it deserves. No one, it may be ventured, knows more about such work than Mr. Hoover, and there was something peculiarly encouraging in his statement that the number of children dependent on the United States has been reduced from 20,000,000 to some 3,500,000. If the statement is encouraging, however, it should also be found prompting to further effort. "There is yet before us," Mr. Hoover declared, "this final effort, that we may say that our work is complete and that it is well done. That is that we carry this mass of children until these states are strong enough to replace our services." There can be little doubt that the work will be completed and "well done."

THE British Electrical Commissioners are cheerful prophets just now, inviting the public to contemplate a pleasant prospect. A more economical generation of electricity is to render this commodity much more widely available than at the present day, even villages near large towns coming in for their share. Railway lines will run into districts now impossible to reach with commercial success. In the industrial towns, factory chimneys with all their accompanying drawbacks are to disappear, there will be a supply of electricity for farms, both for applying to growing crops, thus procuring a richer harvest, and for farm activities generally. In the country, water power now wasted will be used for generating supplies. With expectation thus aroused, the British public will certainly "not be happy until he gets it!"

IT is indeed the day of the aeroplane: and if some of the new uses for it in civil life seem humdrum after such feats as the trans-Atlantic and transcontinental flights, that cannot be said of the latest plan by which it may accompany the bold adventurers who propose to scale Mt. Everest. The proposal is to make an organized attempt, the Royal Geographical Society, the Alpine Club, and the Survey of India joining forces and dividing the labor, the actual climbing naturally falling to the Alpine Club and the technical work to the other two bodies; while they all look to the Government of India to place aeroplanes at their disposal. And the Secretary for India has not been discouraging. Is it not almost a sign of the times that men refuse to contemplate the possibility of an unscalable mountain?

THE technical chemists of the world are asked to solve a very tempting puzzle. They are told that if they can only discover how to get it out, there is to be had from Jerusalem artichokes a substance which can be turned into a sugar sweeter than cane sugar. The yield per acre of artichokes would be higher than the yield of beet sugar per acre of beet, and higher than the average yield of cane sugar per acre of cane. Truly an alluring bait, and an opportunity to make the land flow, if not with honey, at any rate with something not unlike it.

THE announcement that unreliable statements are being circulated in the hope of circumventing the passage of the Plumage Bill in the British House of Commons tells of no new experience for this bill, which has vested interests to contend with. The statements in question are based on the assertion of a single observer which runs counter to the testimony of a whole body of trained and unbiased naturalists. The public may well distrust any man's ipse dixit on this, as indeed on other subjects, till some verification is forthcoming.